Cambria Freeman.

L. APPLE, Editor and Publisher.

HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE.

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VOLUME 5. EBENSBURG, PA., SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1871. NUMBER 8.

...M FIRM IN AN OLD STAND
...ORE and SHOP
...D GOODS & GREAT BARGAINS
...FOR THE READY CASH!
...ck of NEW GOODS
...ES FULLY AS LOW
...EXCHANGED for CASH
...MYERS & LLOYD.

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...AT PRIVATE SALE.
...ROUND in Mooretown, with
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...Will be sold cheap and
...ROUND in Mooretown, 66
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...Fruit Trees on this Lot. It
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...STORY FRAME HOUSE
...ce; newly finished and
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...FRAME HOUSE in East
...Cellar kitchen, well and
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...TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE
...Cellar, suitable for two families,—
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...LOTS in West Ward, Ebensb'g,
...LOTS of about 5 acres each, one
...suitable for cord wood, on LOTS
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...TRACT of 160 ACRES, convenient to
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CANE CHAIRS,
WOOD SEAT CHAIRS,
...AND MAT FURNITURE,
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...Cabinetmakers' materials of
...Furniture delivered at any
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...Nov. 12, 1870.-tf.

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...EW GOODS!
...just received and opened
...assortment of
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...Notions for Ladies' wear, together
...of
...OF-UP CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS,
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...CLOTHS, and all other articles of
...usually kept in a country store.
...we pledge our word to
...AT VERY LOWEST PRICES.
...solicited to give us good bargains as
...been on country.
...thanks for past favors, we hope to mer-
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...LADIES COMPLIMENTED!!
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...ladies of Wilmore and vicinity are the
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...in the county, which may probably in
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...ever in Wilmore, consisting of DRY
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...HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES,
...ARE, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES,
...they sell at Johnstown prices
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...one door East of the new United
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COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL
—TO—
J. C. DERBY,
Manager of the Great Premium Land Sale,
Of the following well known Publishers, Bankers, and other Prominent Citizens of N. Y.
NEW YORK, December 15th, 1870.
MR. J. C. DERBY, long and favorably known as a Publisher in this city—and, subsequently, United States Commissioner for the Paris Exposition of 1867—we, the undersigned, have known intimately, and take pleasure in bearing testimony to his gentlemanly character, strict integrity, and honorable dealing as a business man.
D. APPLETON & Co., *Publishers and Booksellers.*
GEO. P. PUTNAM, *Publisher and Bookseller.*
GEO. W. CARLTON, *Publisher.*
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EDWIN BROOKS, *Prop. N. Y. Daily Express.*
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Advertising.
Book of 125 closely printed pages, lately issued, contains a list of the best American Advertising Medium, giving the names, circulations, and full particulars concerning the leading Daily and Weekly Political and Family Newspapers, together with all those having large circulations, published in the interest of Religious, Agricultural, Literary, &c. Every Advertiser, and every person who contemplates becoming such, will find this book of great value. Mailed free to any address on receipt of 25 cents. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Publishers, No. 40 Park Row, New York.
The Pittsburgh (Pa.) *Leader*, in its issue of May 26, 1870, says: "The firm of G. P. Rowell & Co., which issues the interesting and valuable book, is the largest and best Advertising Agency in the United States, and we can cheerfully recommend it to the attention of those who desire to advertise their business scientifically and systematically in such a way: that is, so as to secure the largest amount of publicity for the least expenditure of money."

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ENTIRELY NEW, with ample capacity for 250 guests. Terms, $3 per day. The ST. CLOUD is newly and elegantly furnished throughout, and is open for the reception of guests, by the undersigned, who have so successfully conducted for the past ten years the well-known Mountain House, at Cresson Springs.
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March 4, 1871.-3m.

CHEAP READING FOR CATHOLICS.—Now publishing in Monthly Parts, at 25 cents each part, BUTLER'S LIVES OF THE SAINTS, LIFE OF THE B. V. MARY, and other publications of a religious and devotional character, any or all of which will be delivered each month as issued to all subscribers sending their names and addresses to
M. P. MEAGHER, Johnstown, Pa.,
Feb. 25.-tf. *Agent for Virtue & Fordan*

A Great Offer. HORACE WATERS, 481 Broadway, N.Y., will dispose of One Hundred *Pianos, Melodeons,* and *Organs*, of six first-class makers, including Waters, at *extremely low prices, for cash, during his month*, or will take part cash and balance in monthly or quarterly installments.

ST. MICHAEL'S CAVE.

THE REMARKABLE CAVERN IN THE ROCK OF GIBRALTAR.

St. Michael's Cave is a celebrated cavern, situated about 850 feet above the level of the sea, on the western slope of the Rock of Gibraltar. There are a great many vague stories attached to this picturesque spot, arising from its inaccessibility, and the way the entrance is hidden. One version popular among the inhabitants was, that this cavern led under the Straights of Gibraltar across to the coast of Morocco. What gave rise to this belief was, that soon after the English took possession of the Rock, numerous monkeys were found, of the same species as those on the opposite coast; and there being none in Spain, the only way one could account for their presence was by their coming through the cave. These monkeys are still to be found in solitary places on the Rock. While lying in the bay, in December, 1869, in one of her Majesty's ships, several of the officers determined to try and find the extremity of this mysterious cave; so accordingly, a party of six, having provided themselves with three or four dozen candles, sixty fathoms of two-inch rope, some cod line, matches and sandwiches, left the ship about ten A. M. When they got on shore one of the number went to the Governor's house for the key of the gate of the cave, which is always kept locked, while the remainder of the party carried the rope, etc., up to the cave; and on reaching it found that the key had arrived and the gate opened; so, after having deposited the rope in a convenient place, they all proceeded to strip to their jerseys and flannel trousers; and each taking a lighted candle in his hand, and several spare ones and some matches in his pocket, they divided the rope into several coils, and each taking one, they proceeded in Indian file on their journey. The entrance to the cave is about ten feet high and seven feet broad, but immediately opens out an immense cavern, the roof of which is supported in the centre by an enormous pillar, which is surrounded by hundreds of smaller ones, giving the cavern a magnificent appearance. The floor runs down very steep for about 100 feet, and at the bottom of this descent is Leonora's Cave, which is partitioned off from the main cave by a small wooden gate. Leonora's Cave is soon explored, as it runs very nearly horizontally for about 150 feet, in a zigzag direction, and then comes to an abrupt conclusion. It is full of stalactites, of all sizes, and is by far the most picturesque part of the whole cave. Passing Leonora's Cave, the main cavern runs horizontally, but full of holes and inequalities, and covered with large boulders, for another 100 feet, until it is stopped by a precipice, running across the end of the cave. There were numerous bats flying about this chasm, and, it being pitch dark, they were not able to see the depth of it; so, after having ascertained it had a bottom by throwing stones down it, they made a bowline knot in the end of the rope, which one of them got into; and after taking a couple of turns round a pillar, they proceeded to lower him for about 50 feet, when he cried out he had reached the bottom, and got out of the knot; so, making the other end of the rope fast to the pillar, they all slid down the rope and rejoined their companion. They now found themselves in another large cavern, about 100 feet long and 40 feet broad, which they explored well, and found that the only outlet of any importance was at the end, to the right of where they came down. This outlet was composed of a large hole in the floor, about fifteen feet square, down which they passed the rope; and, with its assistance, clambered down about forty feet, and again found themselves in a large cavern. After passing away to the right for about 100 feet, over large masses of rock, loose stones, etc., they came to the end of the cavern. Here, in a corner, they discovered a sort of dry, well, about ten feet in diameter, with smooth, perpendicular sides; above them they could distinguish daylight, there being a small opening in the rock, 250 feet over their heads. They again resumed the descent, and passed down the well, which opened out into a very pretty cavern, at the two ends of which they discovered two narrow, jagged perpendicular passages, both of which they explored, and found they joined about fifty feet below. After this they were able to proceed without the rope; the passage being so narrow and jagged, it was very hard work getting down at all. After squeezing and struggling down about 60 feet, they came to a very small chamber about six feet long, three high, and four broad, which they thought for some time was the bottom of the passage; but they found a small hole in one corner, which communicated with another chamber, about the same size as the one they were in. After a great deal of struggling, three of them managed to get through the hole, while the remainder had to wait there until their return. They named this hole Clincher Hole, and cut it on the rock, for the benefit of the next explorers. Here the adventurers found the mark of the government exploring party, showing how far they had gone. The adventurers concluded they had not been able to get through Clincher Hole, on account of their being full grown men. They again found the passage the same as it was above, but in some places rather more jagged. After continuing their descent another fifty feet, they came to a small precipice, which they found some difficulty in descending without the aid of a rope. Some distance further, they came to a good sized chamber, full of jagged pieces of rock and stalactites. At the opposite end of this cavern, they found a continuation of this passage, and after descending about 50 feet further, passing through two small chambers, they came to another small cavern, which they discovered to be the actual bottom of the cave. In the centre was a pool of water, about a foot deep, beautifully clear and cold, some of which, added to a "snack" of brandy which they had taken the precaution to bring with them, refreshed them greatly; and after staying long enough to cut their names, dates, etc., they left their cards for the next comers, and commenced their journey upward.—In the time they rejoined the others at Clincher Hole, they had been away from them one hour and a half, and found them rather impatient and anxious about their return. After a laborious ascent they reached the mouth of the cave all right, climbing up the precipice by the rope, and found they had been in the depths of the earth seven hours and a half. After they had rested and eaten sandwiches, they explored all the upper regions of the cave well, dressed, and, after having bade St. Michael's Cave a triumphant farewell, gave the key to a sentry, who had been sent up to see what they were about; and returned on board very tired and covered with dirt; and were none the worse for a good wash and something to eat.—*Once a Week.*

LOST ON THE PLAINS.

PERILS OF BUFFALO HUNTING—WITHOUT FOOD FOR FIVE DAYS—WONDERFUL PERSEVERANCE AND ESCAPE OF A BOY.

In January last, John Wilson, a lad about 19 years of age, left his home on Mosquito Bottom, in company with his father and two neighbors, for the purpose of hunting buffalo on the Upper Arkansas. The weather was all that could be wished, game was found in abundance, and the hunters secured as much as their teams were able to haul back so long a distance, and on the morning of the 10th preparations were made for a return home.

Not so, however, with young Wilson, who had became enamored with the wild scene and wild sports. To him it was a new life, of which he had often read, but had now become a living actor in its fascinations. To the left of the river, and beyond the skirt of the timber in which the hunters were encamped, stretched the unbroken plains, on which, within range of vision, quietly grazed a small herd of buffalo, and here and there scattered groups of antelope. At sight of this our young hunter became excited, and only "one more shot," before departing, was insisted on. Shouldering his gun hastily, he started out and was soon lost to view as he quietly picked his way along the river bank and timber.

Nothing further was thought of the young man's whim by the father and his companions, who were cooking rations for the return trip and peacefully smoking their pipes.

Young Wilson found the distance to the game much farther than he anticipated, but on getting within long range shot, his presence was discovered, and a general stampede was the result. Nothing daunted; fully determined on the last shot and a dead buffalo. Onward he went over the plain, through wood and thicket, regardless of all impediments, but four legs could wander farther than two, and he was left far in the rear. Time had passed, unheeded by him; night was upon him, and, for the first time, he realized that he was alone upon the vast plain, his game beyond his reach, and companions, he knew not whither. His reckoning was lost, and he stood bewildered. To add to his misery, one of those fierce winds, so common in that section, came up and with it a driving, blinding sleet, which transformed him into a walking icicle.

Cold and benumbed, he started, as he supposed, for the wood along the ravine, but instead traveling from it—now hastening, now slackening his pace as the cold affected him. At length he came upon a small clump of bushes, under which he took shelter, sat down, and was soon asleep and lost to his lonely position.

The boy not returning in a reasonable time to the camp; his father and companions became uneasy, and set out in search of him. Guns were fired, Indian whoops and yells were indulged in to the full extent of their lungs, but no answer came in response. The same was concluded throughout the night, and large fires were kindled on the highest eminences in hopes of attracting his attention, but all in vain. Morning came, yet with it no boy. The day elapsed in fruitless search, followed by another night of demonstrations similar to those of the first. Thus passed two nights and one day, and with them the hopes of his friends. The anguish of the parent in this extremity was almost unbearable. To go back without his son he could not, for there too was an anxious mother fondly awaiting their return from the hunt.

On the third day after fully deliberating on it, the party concluded to return home, form companies of their neighbors and make a grand search for the boy on the plains.

* * * * * * *

Awakening from his sleep through feeling of coldness, young Wilson looked out upon the dreary waste before him. The wind still howled, but the sleep had subsided. His frozen clothes clanked about his body as he arose and picked up the gun. He now fully comprehended his situation, and his first thoughts were of his friends and something to eat. To choose his course, puzzled him, yet no time was to be lost. He plucked from one of the bushes a sprig, sat it on end, and in his boyish way resolved on going the way it might fall. As the result will show, it fell in the opposite direction to that in which his friends were, and he wandered farther and farther away.

For procuring food, his gun was now his only reliance, and as he trudged along a sharp lookout was kept for game. The first day out nothing in the game line presented itself, but on the second day a small herd of buffalo, on which he fired, passed him. The shot was short of the mark, and they were soon away. So passed the third and fourth days. Weakened by hunger and fatigue, he nevertheless kept up good courage and hoped that if he did not find his friends, he at least might fall in with other hunters or Indians, friendly or otherwise, he did not care much which, so long as his scalp was safe and a prospect of a replenishment of his vacant stomach offered.

On the morning of the fifth day he came to a small stream, skirted by a few scattered trees. Here he gathered up some broken limbs, and pulled out from beneath the roots dry grass enough to start a fire. This he did by firing off his gun and blowing the wad into a blaze, which soon grew into a warming fire, by which his frozen clothes were thawed out and himself warmed. By this time he was too hungry and worn out to proceed much farther, and he resolved on keeping up his fire through the day and night.—While so engaged late in the evening, he was suddenly startled by a gruff "how!" and a big, dirty Indian stood before him, with a gun on his back and the hind quarter of an antelope.

"Bully!" replied Wilson as he sprang to his feet and rifle. "How yourself!" and he gazed in astonishment at the intruder. The Indian comprehended the situation, proffered him a piece of meat, and they sat down together, roasted and eat ravenously of it. The heat and food fivened him up, and he soon ascertained that a band of friendly Indians were encamped a few miles below. To this camp the two repaired, and Wilson was welcomed kindly and fed for three days, when enough provisions was given him to reach the settlements. His course was pointed out, and he started on his homeward journey. He traveled three days, when he fell in with his father and friends, who were returning to renew the search for him. The meeting was a joyous one, and young Wilson is content with "only one more shot."

A 'BUS DRIVER'S REVENGE.—John said to me, "When I was a drivin' on the Knickerbocker," a line that ran some twenty years ago from South Ferry, through Broadway, Bleeker, and Eighth avenue, to Twenty-third street, "there was a middle aged man who used to ride reg'lar; all the fellows got to knowin' him. Well, he'd get in and hand up a ten dollar note—you know the fare was only six cents then, and we never had so much 'bout us, so, of course, he'd ride for 'nothin; well, that fellow stuck me five mornin's straight, and I sort of got tired of it; so on the sixth day I went to the office and says to the boss, "There's a man ridin' free on this line. All the fellows know him. He gives them all a ten dollar note and they can't break it.—He's rid with me these last five mornin's, and I'm goin' for him to-day. I want ten dollars in pennies an' six fares out.—If he rides I'll git square with him. So the boss he gives me nine dollars and sixty-four cents—you know they was big ones then—an' they weighed some, I tell you. When I got to Fourteenth street he hailed me. Then the fares used to pay when they got out. So he hands up his note; I looked at it—it was on the 'Dry Dock'—an' I hands him down the pennies. Well, how he did blow about 'em an' said how he wouldn't take 'em. 'Well,' says I, 'then I'll keep it all.' He was the maddest fellow you ever seen; he was hoppin'! But he got out an' some one inside hollers out, 'Put some one on the other side or you'll capsize,' an' he thought it was me. He jumped on the sidewalk an' called me everything he could lay his tongue to, an' I a lafin' like blazes. Says he, 'I'll report you, you old thief,' an' I drove off. I told the boss and he says, 'Let him come; I'll talk to him,' but he never made no complaint there."

A PATRON of a certain newspaper once said to a publisher:

"Mr. Printer, how is it you have never called on me for pay for your paper?"

"Oh," said the man of types, "we never ask a gentleman for money."

"Indeed," replied the patron, "how do you manage to get along when they don't pay you?"

"Why," said the editor, "after a certain time we conclude he is no gentleman and we ask him."

"Oh-ah-yes-I see. Mr. Editor, please give me a receipt," and hands him a V. "Make my name all right on your books."

EARLY RECOLLECTIONS.

THE REPRISAL.

BY OLD MOCCASINS.

Among the influences most conspicuous, who caused that mighty exodus from New England to the Western country, were the two cold seasons of 1816 and '17. The extreme cold frosts of these two years produced such a state of destitution as to cause thousands to move to the West.—Their only practical way of accomplishing this was to find their way to Olean as best they could, and there build boats, then down the Allegheny. At night they generally landed at a farm house, and while some of the party were inquiring of the family what church they belonged to and how the brethren were getting along always conserving to some doctrine of the family—another party were on a marauding excursion. Hen-roosts, bee-hives, gardens, orchards and clothes-lines had to pay tribute to their rapacity. While we accede to their superior prowess in pursloining, it not unfrequently happens that when the tug of war comes they meet more than their match. At that time John Thompson kept a tavern on the river about two miles above Tidioute.—Well, John was a brother of Old Bob, and everybody knew Old Bob, for he had a saw mill, and 'she was a tickler, and she would run thirteen months in a year, and he always got more as he ast for his boards.' In October, 1818, a Yankee boat, as we used to call them, sought her mooring some twenty rods below the house. Soon after three or four of the crew came up to the house and entered into conversation with the landlord, interrogating him as to the state of religion in the neighborhood, and what church he belonged. But they soon found out that John was more inclined to expiate on the superior merits of his brandy and New England rum than to hear disquisitions on New England divinity. John told Hannah, his wife, to bring out the bottle and treat these men, for he knew they were very dry. So they were, for they all twigged the tickler to the tune of a deep dram, and all hands got into a grand old jollification, and, as Burns says—

"The night drave on wi' sangs an clatter,
And all the yells was growing better."

At every high swell John would roar out, "Now Yankees, show out all you know." But ere the bright orb of day had shed his golden radiance over the western hills, the Yankee boat had glided far down the virtiginous currents of the Allegheny. In looking around next morning it was discovered that two of Old John's best bee-hives were gone, and that the sanctities of his hen-roost had been desecrated, potato patch disrupted, garden despotied, and his clothes line paid tribute. Now John's Irish was up, and he was on his war-horse. He sent a messenger over the river to Joe Huff's, with instructions to tell Christ Young and Mose Davidson to come over to his house immediately, and another after Andy Farley, lving half a mile above. Three more devil-daring men could not be found on the waters. Each taking a rifle, placed them in the bottom of a canoe, and covering them with a couple of blankets, they were off in a shot. Never did they overhaul the fugitives until they had reached the head of the eddy opposite John Henry's. Knowing the inquisitiveness of the Yankee, they took the starboard end and made as though they were going by. When opposite the boat they were saluted with a wild scream—"Say, where be you guayn to?" "Franklin," was the reply." "Bad place to run down here?" "Yes." "Pithole you mean?" "Yes." "Know the channel?" "Yes" "Well, say, can you pilot us over?" "Yes" "Say, what will you take to pilot us over?" "Five dollars." Well, say, come aboard" Moses being the best pilot, took the command. This gave the other two an opportunity to reconnoitre the boat. In order to impress them with the awful danger, Moses made them pull to the right and left until they were in a profuse sweat, to the infinite merriment of the other two dogs. When safe through the ripple, the Captain of the boat anticipated their wants, gave them a cordial invitation to take dinner with them, telling them that they "had some of the darndest sweetest honey and best taters, roasted chicken and garden sarse, that they had bought of that darned old Irishman away up there." This was too good an opportunity to refuse, as they were hungry enough to eat the devil raw. So they agreed to the kind offer, on the condition that they would lay ashore. (The boys not liking to be taken further from home.) So all hands laid ashore. Mose has frequently pointed out the place to the writer. It was directly opposite where the Station House now stands in Oleopolis. Dinner being ready, the boys made several fierce charges into the breastworks of the roast chickens, and doing justice to the things in general. Part of the crew had gone on shore, and were lying down stretching themselves, when Farley (as he had been made master of ceremonies) sprang to his feet and roared out, "And be Jasus, you are a damned set of rascals, and you stole everything you had for dinner!" The last sentence was hardly finished, until a long hatchet-faced Yankee called him "a darned liar." At this Farley doubled up his fist and brought up against his head like a battering ram, and laid him sprawling. At this juncture one of the crew came running out on the walk-plank with an oar. Christ Young met him and gave him a big lick with his left paw, which sent him reeling off to the starboard into Davy Jones' locker. High above the turmoil and conflict of battle was heard from the shore, "Shoot the darned Dutchman!" Mose, who was acting as a reserved corps, had the guns in readiness. Each grabbed up a gun. At this crisis their Captain sought a parley, agreeing to deliver up all the stolen property; but Farley's terms were fifty dollars in addition, for affrontage, as he called it. While some were piling their purloinings on shore, others were counting out the cash. Farley now told them to put the goods back into the boat and be off in ten minutes. In less time than you could say Paddywhack, they were far out into the river, bound for Illinois. Next day, on arriving back, Farley recapitulated the adventure, to the supreme delight of all hands, tendering the fifty dollars to old John, which he refused, not taking a cent, but ordered Hannah to bring out the brandy bottle and "trate" the boys.—*Forest Press.*

Recollections of Great Men.

My only recollection of Demosthenes is his attempting when a boy to speak a piece at a district school exhibition and breaking down. He was reciting the familiar lines:

"You'd scarce expect one of my age
To speak in public on the stage;
If I should chance to fall below
Demosthenes or——"

At this point he hesitated, put the corner of his apron to his eyes, burst into tears and sat down, totally overcome by the allusion to himself and by the novelty of the situation. Cicero, who was a lad at the same school, made fun of Demosthenes, asking him, derisively, if he hadn't better go and hire out for an orator!

I was with Julius Cæsar when he passed the Rubicon. He held a good hand, and I told him he had better order it up, but he *passed*. The result is well known; he lost the game.

Alexander the Great and myself were schoolmates. We were brought up little girls together. He used to amuse himself, I remember, by smashing up all the globes there were in school, and then sit down and cry because there were no more worlds to conquer. I happened to be with him when he cut the Gordian Knot. Many others had tried in vain to do it. It was "knot for Joe." Smart Aleck came along and cut it the first time trying, with a patent corn-cutter.

Nero had one of the most sensitive organizations I ever knew, and keenly sympathized with human woes. I have seen him sit in the amphitheater at Rome and weep bitterly when captives were torn in pieces by wild beasts. It is a base slander to say he fiddled while Rome was burning. He belonged to a fire engine company, and I saw him working at the brakes myself. Some one saw him as he helped to break'er down, and in the excitement of the moment though he was fiddling, and so reported.

I knew Shakespeare as long ago as when he tended store for the Merchant of Venice and sold the Prints of Denmark by the yard. He was an honest lad with the yard stick, giving Measure for Measure. He always wanted to be an actor and was perpetually quoting Shakespeare to customers. People used to leer at him for it; I have even seen the King Lear. Shakspeare only laughed, and said they were making Much Ado About Nothing, adding, "you can have it As You Like It."

He was fond of the ladies, and popular scandal associating his name with certain Merry Wives of Windsor, his employer raised such a Tempest about his ears that he ran away and joined a variety company. He made his *debut* as first grave-digger in Othello.

Diogenes was one of the most eccentric men I ever knew. His mother was a washerwoman and he lived in her tub, except on wash days, when she had to use it to make a living for him. Although he gets a good deal of credit nowadays for having lived in a tub, he didn't at the time of it. The neighbors used to call him a lazy, shiftless fellow, lolling around in a tub, talking philosophy to a lot of other good-for-nothings instead of working for a living. A good deal has been said about his walking the streets of Athens with a lantern "to find a man." I saw him at the time. He wanted to find a man that would stand treat. The greatest remark of his that has been preserved, was when he said: "If I could live like Alexander the Great, I had rather *Di*-ogenes!"

Columbus was a mild, sweet dispositioned, but exceedingly thoughtful boy, as I remember him at school. When we boys were out playing, he would sit and weep for hours over the incompleteness of the maps of the period. He felt as tho' something was wanting. He wasn't satisfied with three-quarters of a globe, such as was employed in the schools at that time. He pined for the other quarter. I recollect his borrowing a quarter of me on two or three occasions.

He used to tell us there was a continent *out*, somewhere, and that when he got big enough he meant to run away from home, go on the canal, and discover it, but we only laughed at him, little thinking he would yet give his name to the State capital of Ohio. I lost all traces of Christopher until years afterward, when the telegraph brought the news of his discovery of America, which up to that time had successfully eluded the most persistent efforts of our best discoverers.—*Bad Contributor.*

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, : MARCH 18, 1871.

The OLD GRANITE STATE HEARD FROM

The First Shock of a San Domingo Earthquake!

GRANT REPUDIATED!

NEW HAMPSHIRE AGAIN REDEEMED!

GLORIOUS DEMOCRATIC VICTORY!

An election for Governor, three Congressmen, and members of the Legislature, was held in New Hampshire on last Tuesday—The result was an overwhelming democratic victory. The democratic candidate (Weston) defeated his radical opponent (Pike) by a handsome majority, which has not heretofore occurred since 1854. All the *three* democratic candidates for Congress were elected, thus displacing the present *three* radical members from that State. This is the auspicious beginning of the end of the present radical campaign of 1872. Horace Greely tells the story in the following paragraph in his paper of last Wednesday, the day of the election:

"New Hampshire is aways republican on a presidential election; often close on any other. But it has not gone democratic since 1854, until yesterday; when we seem to have lost the governor, all the congressmen, the council, and probably the senate; while the house is only claimed for the republicans by a majority of from ten to twenty, in a body of over 300 members. On the vote from 165 towns the republicans gain on last year's vote 960, while the democratic gain is 3,436, a net democratic gain of 2,476."

THERE has been a great deal said in the democratic and republican press in this State, as well as in all the other States, about the removal of Charles Sumner, by the radical caucus of the U. S. Senate, from his position as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of that body, and the substitution of Simon Cameron in Mr. Sumner's place. While we admit Mr. Sumner's eminent ability to discharge the responsible duties of the high position he has held for ten years, we have no feeling of sympathy for him in his political dethronement by his own party friends. We never did and never could admire Charles Sumner, for many and substantial reasons, not at all necessary to be here stated. His removal from the chairmanship of the committee was expected through the active agency of President Grant, to revenge himself on Sumner for the latter's bold and presistent opposition to Grant's pet scheme, the annexation of San Domingo. It it purely a radical quarrel, and we believe it will break up and disrupt that party, if that desirable result has not already been effectually accomplished. We have no special interest in this family contest, but as a democrat, and speaking only in a political sense and substituting Grant for Cassio and Sumner for Roderigo, we say, changing the language of Iago in the play of Othello,

> Now, whether he (Grant) kill Sumner,
> Or Sumner him, or each kill the other,
> Every way makes my (the country's) gain.

In the present Congress there are *five* negro members—Rainey, Elliot and De Large—all from the State of South Carolina, the historic land of Alston, M'Duffie, Hayne, and Calhoun, who in their day were the illustrious associates of Webster, Clay, Benton, and Wright. Turner, a negro, is one of the members from Alabama, and so also is Wells, the member from Florida. That all these colored representatives have a legal right, under the operation of the fifteenth amendment, to be members of Congress, if the people of their respective districts voted for and sent them there, we do not question. What is their capacity, or what may prove to be their usefulness as members of Congress, remains yet to be seen.

AN exchange very truthfully says that Grant's administration thus far has been noted for nothing remarkable save the maintenance of tax laws; military rule at the ballot-boxes; interference with the rights of states; corruption of officials; grants of public domain to "land-grabbers;" refusal to pass laws for the restoration of the commercial prosperity of the country, and petty political intriguing for his re-nomination.

IT is very amusing to witness the grimaces of the Radicals over the sweeping Democratic victory in New Hampshire. They give a score of reasons for it, but avoid the true one. The people have discovered that the Radical leaders are attempting to subvert the government and destroy free institutions. That is the whole secret of Democratic success.

THAT great Democratic Pittsburgh daily, *The Paper*, has been forced to suspend, after a brief but brilliant career of less than three months duration. We are sorry for this, as it was one of the best, if not *the* very best, papers of the day, and it will be greatly missed in the newspaper world. We hope for its early resuscitation.

THE Forty-second Congress, now in session is made up of the following mixture:

Radicals	134	Necessary for a majority	203
Democrats	122	White	122
Independent	1	Black	5
Vacancies	16	New	145
Total	243	Old	171

SUMNER has no brother-in-law, nor living father, and it is claimed would therefore make an acceptable candidate for President.

The Duty on Coal.

When the bill to repeal the duty on coal was before the House of Representatives last week, our Congressman, Mr. SPEER, made the following brief, but forcible, speech against the proposition. If other members of Congress would imitate Mr. SPEER's example, and speak briefly and to the question at issue, as he did, the sessions of that body would not be prolonged to such an interminable length, and the tax payers of the country would be saved many thousands of dollars. We are not quite sure that Mr. SPEER took the correct view of the subject, but that is a question which we do not now propose to discuss. Mr. SPEER is doubtless honest in his action in reference to this matter, as he is on all other important public questions, and we therefore cheerfully lay his views before our readers, for their consideration:

Mr. SPEER, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I have the honor to represent on this floor a district very largely interested in the coal trade; and, sir, in Pennsylvania the Republican party calls itself the protective tariff party Hence I was somewhat surprised to witness the scene presented upon this floor yesterday, when a Republican from the State of Maine introduced the bill now before the House to assail this great industry of Pennsylvania; and I was pained to see following in the lead of that Republican, Democratic members of this House from the western States. The existing tariff on coal is imposed only upon bituminous coal; and of that kind of coal I venture to say there is very little, if any, bought or sold in the western States. What these gentlemen from the West are to gain by their course on this subject, except to strike down their friends and the interests of their friends upon this floor I am at a loss to perceive.

But, sir, I know well what the shrewd gentlemen from New England propose to gain by the repeal of the duty upon coal. The coal of Nova Scotia is mined by New England capital; and this bill simply means the striking down of Pennsylvania capital and Pennsylvania interests and the building up of New England capital and New England interests; and in that unholy effort. I regret to say my political friends of the West seem only too anxious to join.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I protest against this manner of legislation. Here is one of the great, vital, and controlling interests of the country; yet, without discussion, without deliberation, without any notice to the country, after over one hundred million dollars of capital and perhaps thirty or forty thousand men are engaged in this business, that capital is in this hasty manner to be struck down, those men are to be turned out of employment. What will be the result? Upon the successful carrying on of the coal business in my State depends not only the prosperity of thirty or forty thousand miners but upon the prosperity of those miners depends the prosperity of the merchant, the farmer, and the mechanic. Hence, assailing this interest, as you propose to do by the passage of this bill, you assail not only the capital but the industry, the labor of Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, and Maryland. In the interest and in the name of the people of my State I protest against this measure; and I say to my political friends here that if they want to lose to the Democracy of the nation the State of Pennsylvania all they have to do is to join hands with the shrewder Republican free traders from New England and strike down this great interest in our State.

Taxation and Appeals.

We herewith present a copy of a bill now pending before the Legislature, relating to the assessment of taxes in certain counties of the State, Cambria county among the number. As a mere matter of expediency, we see no valid objection to the proposed law; but at the same time it is liable to our well known and repeatedly expressed, settled and unalterable convictions against all *special* legislation, let it assume whatever shape it may. Still, if the Legislature, in its profound wisdom, will pass the bill, we make no manner of objection. But why not make the proposed law *general* in its provisions, applicable to the *entire State*, and not limit its operations to *five* specified counties? But we submit this question to the tax-payers of this county, so far as the bill may affect them, for their own reflection and intelligent decision, imperfectly as the bill has been prepared by some person whose intentions were doubtless honest, but who at the same time evidently, from the jumble he has made of it, did not understand his business. But that is nothing new for a Pennsylvania Legislature. Here is the bill in full:

AN ACT relative to the assessment of taxes in the counties of Schuylkill, Dauphin, Indiana, Somerset and Cambria.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority the same. That any freeholder of the counties of Schuylkill, Dauphin, Indiana, Somerset, and Cambria, or owner of property in said counties, who may feel aggrieved by any assessment of the property of such freeholder or owner, and be dissatisfied with the decision of the commissioners of the county upon an appeal made to them from the assessment, may appeal from the decision of said commissioners to the court of common pleas of said county, and for that purpose may present to the said court, at the next term thereof after the said commissioners shall have informed such freeholder or owner of their decision, a petition setting forth the facts of the case; and the said court shall proceed at the earliest convenient time, to be by them appointed, and of which notice shall be given by said commissioners, to hear the said appeal and the proofs in the case, and shall make such decree affirming or reducing the assessment complained of as to them shall seem just and right; and the prothonotary of the court shall issue subpœnas for witnesses in behalf of either the party appealing or the commissioners, to appear before the court, and the said court shall have power to make such order as to costs as to them shall seem just and right.

BLASPEMING AND ITS PUNISHMENT.—The danger of calling upon God in a blasphemous manner was illustrated in Harrisburg a few weeks ago in a case peculiar in its character, in which Divine wrath is plainly discernable. A man residing in that city has long been suspected by his wife as guilty of infidelity to his marriage vows, and cohabiting with another woman. Meanwhile she was neglected by him and compelled to earn a livelihood by obtaining work away from home. Information reached her of the criminal intimacy, and he was accused of it, when he protested his innocence in most emphatic language, calling upon God to paralyze him if he was guilty. Scarcely half an hour had elapsed when he was deprived of the faculty of speech, and has not since been able to articulate a word. Men and boys who are continually filling the air with their profane calls upon the Almighty to strike them dead or consign them to the regions of the cursed, might well pause and reflect upon the awful consequences should the Great Being take them at their word.

The State Apportionment.

The apportionment bill as reported by Senator Davis, chairman of the Senate apportionment committee, and which has since passed that body as reported, provides as follows:

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

Philadelphia.—I. First, second, third, fourth, seventh, eighth and ninth wards, 1.

II. Tenth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, twentieth and twenty-ninth wards, 1.

III. Fifth, sixth, eleventh, twelfth, sixteenth, and eighteenth wards, 1.

IV. Nineteenth, twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth wards, 1.

V. Chester and Delaware, 1.

VI. Montgomery, 1.

VII. Bucks and Northampton, 1.

VIII. Berks, 1.

IX. Lancaster, 1.

X. Schuylkill, 1.

XI. Lehigh and Carbon, 1.

XII. Dauphin and Lebanon, 1.

XIII. Luzerne, Monroe, Pike and Wayne—2.

XIV. Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming, 1.

XV. Columbia, Lycoming and Sullivan, 1.

XVI. Potter, Tioga, M'Kean and Cameron, 1.

XVII. Clinton, Union, Northumberland and Monroe, 1.

XVIII. Blair, Cambria, Clearfield and Elk, 1.

XIX. Cumberland and York, 1.

XX. Adams and Franklin, 1.

XXI. Huntingdon, Bedford and Fulton, 1.

XXII. Snyder, Juniata, Mifflin, Centre and Perry, 1.

XXIII. Allegheny, 3.

XXIV. Indiana, Jefferson and Armstrong, 1

XXV. Somerset and Westmoreland, 1.

XXVI. Fayette, Greene and Washington, 1.

XXVII. Beaver, Lawrence and Butler, 1.

XXVIII. Clarion, Venango, Forest and Mercer, 1.

XXIX. Crawford, Erie and Warren, 2.

Representative Districts.—Adams and Franklin, 2; Allegheny, 7; Armstrong, 1; Beaver, 1; Bedford and Fulton, 1; Berks, 3; Blair, 1; Bradford, Sullivan and Wyoming, 2; Bucks, 2; Butler, 1; Cambria, 1; Cameron and Clinton, 1; Carbon, 1; Chester, 2; Centre and Clearfield, 2; Clarion and Forest, 1; Columbia, 1; Crawford, 2; Cumberland, 1; Dauphin, 2; Delaware, 1; Erie, 2; Elk and Jefferson, 1; Fayette, 1; Greene, 1; Huntingdon, 1; Indiana, 1; Juniata, Mifflin and Perry, 2; Lancaster, 3; Lawrence, 1; Lebanon, 1; Lehigh, 2; Luzerne and Monroe, 5; Lycoming, Snyder and Union, 2; Mercer, 1; M'Kean and Potter, 1; Montgomery, 2; Montour and Northumberland, 2; Northampton, 2; Pike and Wayne, 1; Schuylkill, 3; Somerset, 1; Susquehanna, 1; Tioga, 1; Venango, 1; Warren, 1; Westmoreland, 2; York, 2; Washington, 1; Philadelphia, 19.

Under this bill elections for senators will take place as follows:

In the second, fourth, thirteenth, fourteenth, sixteenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-third, twenty-fourth and twenty-eighth districts in 1871.

In the first, fifth, sixth, ninth, twelfth, thirteenth, fifteenth, twenty fifth, twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh and twenty-ninth districts in 1872

In the third, seventh, eighth, tenth, eleventh, seventeenth, twenty-first, twenty second, twenty-ninth, and two in the twenty-third districts, in 1873.

The Victory in New Hampshire.

The heart of every Democrat and of every Conservative citizen of the United States is made glad by the glorious news from the Old Granite State. For the first time since 1855 the Democracy have succeeded in electing their candidate for Governor of New Hampshire.

But the victory does not stop there. We have swept the State, defeating all three of the Radical candidates for Congress, and electing in their stead staunch supporters of the great principles of the Democratic party.

Nor is that all. We have secured a majority in the State Senate and have chosen a large number of the county officers.

The triumph is grand, complete and overwhelming.

In 1868 Grant had a majority of nearly seven thousand in New Hampshire, but year by year the Democracy have been steadily and surely gaining upon their opponents.—Last year the Radical majority for Governor was 1453, and a canvass of the State made by that party this spring was reported to indicate an increased majority at the election of yesterday. But, alas for the mutability of political predictions! The canvassers had sadly miscounted. They had not taken into account the many men who are thoroughly disgusted with the manner in which the leaders of the Republican party have mismanaged the affairs of the nation. They did not know that hundreds whom they counted as Republicans were ready to vote the Democratic ticket quietly.

This revolution in New Hampshire is full of significance. It is calculated to remind politicians very forcibly of the condition of affairs in the Democratic party twelve years ago. The corruption of Congress and the stupid folly of the President have disgusted the people of the whole country. When the Old Granite State gives way before the rising tide of public opinion, a political deluge may be expected to follow.

The Democracy have good reason to rejoice over this great victory. It heralds the incoming of a new political era. All that is needed to insure the complete overthrow of Radicalism in 1872 is the exercise of wisdom by the Democratic party. Nothing but some inexcusable blunder can prevent the election of a Democratic President to succeed the man who has done so much to wreck the party that elected him to a position which he is unfit to fill.—*Lancaster Intelligencer, 15th.*

A METHODICAL PRINTER.—The New Orleans Picayune tells the story of a printer, who, when his fellow workmen went out to drink beer during working hours, put in the bank the amount which he would have spent if he had gone out to drink. He kept to this resolution for five years. He then examined his bank account and found that he had on deposit $521.86. In the five years he lost not a day from ill health.—Three out of five of his fellow workmen had in the meantime become drunkards, were worthless as workmen, and were discharged. The water-drinker then bought out the printing office, went on enlarging his business, and in twenty years from the time he began to put by his money was worth $100,000. The story, whether new or old, teaches a lesson which every young mechanic should lay to heart.

A MAN recently liberated from the Schuylkill county jail existed forty days and forty nights on cold water alone. He did it as a penance, and says that with God's help it has made him a better man.

A Sanctimonious Scamp.

A Wolf in Sheep's Clothing from Blair County Among the Hoosier Lambs.

Some time during the summer of 1868, a man calling himself Charles Williams came to Monrovia, Morgan county, with a horse and buggy, and put up at a hotel. In the evening he proposed accompanying the landlord to church, and on the way stated that he was a minister of the gospel, and would like to preach that evening. As the pulpit happened to be vacant, his offer was accepted, and he preached an acceptable sermon which soon brought him into favorable notice, and gained the confidence of the people. He soon disposed of the horse and buggy, bought some good clothes with the money, and went to preaching regularly, and succeeded in working himself into the favor of every one. The day before the Presidential election he borrowed a horse of an unsuspecting friend to ride to a meeting, promising to be back in time to vote for Grant next day.

Next day and the next came and went without bringing either preacher or horse. A week passed before suspicion was aroused, and the next heard from him was that he had appeared at Franklin, Johnson county, as Henry Wilson, sold the horse for a trifling sum and departed for parts unknown. Further inquiry revealed the fact that he had been married, and had a wife and three children at Greencastle, Indiana; that he left them and went to Fishersburg, in Madison county, presenting credentials as a minister; that while there as a minister he courted and married a very young woman, whom he deserted, and came to Monrovia. Nothing more was heard from him till last Christmas, when the Monrovians heard he was holding forth with great success as a revivalist at Rensselaer, in Jasper county, Indiana. After some consideration they (the citizens of Monrovia) decided to bring him to justice. A justice warrant was issued, a purse made up to pay expenses, and Mr. Charles Ballard volunteered to go after him. On arriving at Rensselaer Mr. Ballard at once secured the assistance of the sheriff, and proceeded to arrest him. They found the scoundrel spending the evening with a young lady to whom he was engaged to be married in a few days. When called upon by the officers, he pretended not to recognize Mr. Ballard, and demanded their business, and when Mr. Ballard introduced himself and stated what he wanted, he denied ever being at Monrovia, but said he had a twin brother who bore almost an exact resemblance to him. Ballard told him the resemblance was so close that he would answer the purpose, and without more ado snapped the handcuffs on his wrists.

As soon as he found himself fairly bagged, he at once threw off his hypocritical mask, and has ever since been one of the most blasphemous wretches that ever cursed the earth. It should be stated here that on his arrival at Rensselaer, he presented credentials as a minister of the M. E. Church, from Martinsburg, Blair county, Pennsylvania, giving his name as Robert McWilliams. Inquiries at that place elicited the fact that he had married there and deserted his wife, but not her money. On the way down he got somewhat intoxicated, and was very communicative; told Ballard that a Methodist preacher could live the easiest and have the best times of anybody. While passing thro' Lafayette and Indianapolis, he pointed out a number of houses of prostitution which he had visited, and related sundry adventures in which "wine and women" were at the bottom.

He was brought to Monrovia on the morning of the 3d, and after a preliminary examination in the afternoon, was taken to the Martinsville jail next morning. On arriving in the jail he informed the "birds" that he was a minister of the gospel, and producing a pint of whiskey bade them get down on their knees and receive the sacrament, which they obeyed, and the horrible mockery was duly gone through with.

In person he is rather above the medium, face a little oval, dark curly hair, pleasant blue eyes, aquiline nose, but rather sensual lips.

Much credit is due Mr. Ballard for the prompt manner in which he managed his arrest; and we sincerely hope it will not be long before the offender will feel the heavy arm of justice.—*Monrovia (Ind.) Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal.*

EIGHTEEN MONTHS WITHOUT FOOD.—In the Ursuline Convent in Morisania resides sister Agatha, a nun of the order, who has not, it is said, for the past eighteen months eaten food of any description. She has many times tried to eat, but in vain, as every morsel of food is immediately ejected from her mouth. Several eminent physicians who have studied her case say that the stomach is nearly closed, and that it is impossible to pass food into that organ. A few spoonfulls of weakened wine are daily administered, but the greater part of this, too, the stomach rejects. Small, however, as the quantity retained is, it is the only nourishment of any sort that Sister Agatha has had for many months.

When it was ascertained that she did not eject the Blessed Sacrament, the Lady Superior in charge of the Convent obtained some of the unlavened bread from which the consecrated wafers are prepared, in the hope that with it she might prolong the life of the poor sister; but this was as unsuccessful as other attempts. Everything that medical skill could devise, or the kindness of the Sisters suggest for the relief of the invalid, has been done.

Sister Agatha is very cheerful under this great affliction, and faithfully attends, so far as her decreasing strength will permit, to her religious duties. She sits up part of the day and occasionally busies herself with her needle. She grows weaker and weaker, however, but does not murmur, and awaits her dissolution with calmness.—*N. Y. Sun.*

WHY A SEVEN YEAR OLD WANTS TO BE PRESIDENT.—It is extraordinary how early the youth of this country gain an insight into the workings of our institutions. A clergyman visiting a school in Maine was particularly struck with the intelligent appearance of a little urchin of seven, and proceeded to ask him some questions for the purpose of drawing him out. "What do you expect to do for a living when you grow up?" asked the worthy divine. "I mean to be President," was the reply. "Indeed," said the clergyman, delighted to learn that the little fellow cherished so lofty an ambition; "and if you get to be President what will you do then?" "Why, make my father and mother, and my brothers and sisters, and my uncles and aunts, and all my cousins rich," was the somewhat unexpectant rejoinder.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—The Board of Registers of Clarendon, Iowa, decided that women were entitled to vote in that city, and the names of all women of the proper age were placed on the rolls. Several gentlemen, not liking this movement, erased the names of their wives. Several ladies also erased their names. On election day no women claimed the privelege of voting, and the men had it all their own way.

News and Political Items.

—The court house and jail at Depere, Wis., were burned on Sunday morning, and two prisoners perished in the flames.

—It is stated that "two United States Senators have been refused board at a hotel in Washington, on account of their habits."

—There are four thousand two hundred and fifty-six miles of railroad in this State with a capital of three hundred million dollars.

—Within the past ten days eight persons have been arrested in the vicinity of Harrisburg for complicity in counterfeit operations.

—James P. Watkins, residing near Jefferson, Iowa, whipped his wife in so brutal a manner a few days ago, that she died within an hour after.

—"Chorpenning" a newly-coined word, meaning swindling the Government without incurring penalty, is much used in Washington at present.

—The people of Nantucket, Mass., are greatly excited over the supposed discovery, in their community, of Forrester, the alleged Nathan murderer.

—Augustus Faller, assistant pressman in the Pittsburgh *Leader* office, had his right arm caught in the gearing of the press, and it had to be amputated.

—Shocks of earthquake occurred in the Hawaiian Islands on the 10th ult., and were so violent in character as to hurl great rocks from cliffs into the valleys.

—In Mobile, Alabama, a man married recently his seventh wife, a Mexican, having previously been united respectively to a German, French, English, Dutch, Irish and American woman, all of whom died.

—During the third session of the 41st Congress, ninety-three public and ninety-nine private acts were passed and have become laws. Eighty-nine bills and resolutions failed to receive concurrent action.

—The pet bear of an Ohio man hugged his little boy to death. The fond father refused to kill the beast, but finally, after much urging, did consent to put him up to be shot at the rate of one hundred dollars.

—The tornado which made such havoc in East St. Louis a few days ago, destroyed the little town of Fayette, in Green county, Ill. Among the buildings destroyed was a church, a seminary and a steam saw mill. No lives are reported lost.

—The New York Herald of Tuesday says that the result of the New Hampshire election would show how deeply the people of New England felt the indignity put upon Senator Sumner, and how Grant's interest would be affected thereby.

—In Philadelphia there is a small black smith shop, the bellows of which is operated by dogs. The bellows are connected with a wooden wheel-box, which is kept revolving by the motion of the dogs, something after the manner of a treadmill.

—The St. Albans *Messenger* says that there is in that town a horse whose upper lip bears a heavy mustache, fully three inches in length, which parts in the middle, and gracefully curls out on either side in the most approved fashion.

—Charles Firdenicks, recently convicted of counterfeiting, and now in the Pittsburgh penitentiary, and Michael Hartzel, awaiting trial for the same offense, are charged with the murder of a boy named Yoke, in Schuylkill county, and will be removed there for trial.

—A party of four roughs, on the afternoon of the 12th, assaulted a man and woman walking near the fair ground in the suburbs of Lowell, Mass. The man was beaten senseless, and the woman was ravished by each of the party. No arrests have been made

—Both candidates for speaker of the National House of Representatives—Hon. Jas. G. Blaine and Gen. George W. Morgan—are natives of Washington county, in this State. Each attended Jefferson College at Canonsburg, and belonged to the same literary society.

—A young Wisconsiner jilted one of his loves and married the other. The bereaved one engaged herself as a domestic in his household, and now his wife mourns the sudden loss of her husband, her housemaid, and her $3,400 worth of household gear, at one fell swoop.

—There were twenty-three battles during the late Franco-German war; besides, there were forty-nine engagements and combats, which had almost the proportions of battles. There were twenty sieges, comprising the three immense strongholds of Strasbourg, Metz and Paris.

—The Mattoon (Ill.) *Journal* says: "A woman is now living in our city who is married to her eighth husband, three of whom she wedded in the last two and a half years; and the three last husbands are 'alive and doing well'—with several rural districts not heard from.'"

—Horace Howes, a member of the San Francisco bar, died on Sunday, leaving property valued at nearly two millions of dollars, but so tied up as to make it useless to his wife and child. Just before dying he sent a message to the courts for them not to adjourn out of respect for his memory.

—One of the benevolent women associations of Philadelphia is about to establish restaurants in various parts of the city where female operatives can procure meals at moderate rates. It is proposed also to establish a home for working girls, which will be a great deal better than giving them the ballot.

—At Anderson Courthouse, S. C., there is a militia company composed exclusively of colored Radicals. Nevertheless, the members have voluntarily boxed up their arms and equipments, and propose to send them to Columbia, believing that the formation of militia companies consisting of only one class of citizens is dangerous to the peace of the State.

—One of the mountains of Washington Territory—Rainier—threatens a volcanic eruption. The heat of the summit has become so intense as to melt the snow. Heretofore, during the hottest summer weather, the melting of the snow was but partial.—There is a constant emission of steam, and some persons living in the vicinity report smoke from the mountain.

—A woman in Wayne county, Indiana, applied for a divorce at the February term of the circuit court. On the trial of the cause both parties manifested the most bitter feeling, and about two days of the time of the court was consumed in the trial of the case. The parties were re-married just two weeks from the time they were divorced, and are now living together.

—It is not every mortal to whom it is given to live to the age of 109 years. But Felix Boylan did. Mr. Boylan died in New York, on Saturday, after four day's illness. He was born on May 1, 1762, in the Province of Ulster, Ireland, and was the youngest of ten children. He was twice married.—Four years ago, his sister, Margaret Boylan, died in this city at the age of 112.

—Western Radicals are already voicing their indignation at the conduct of General Grant in farming out offices, and aiding jobbers. They are opposed to his renomination, and declare such an event will be the disruption of the party. The removal of Senator Sumner will light a fire of indignation in the East, and between the two flames the President will be well roasted.

—The announcement made a few days ago that a portion of a Tyrolean village had been precipitated into the depths of a volcano, burying in the horrid gap nine hundred human brings, was a sheer fabrication, emanating from a source that has deceived the public with similar shocks and baseless accounts, which have been disseminated under the guise of "the latest news."

—Collector R. M. Wallace, of the Third District of South Carolina, reports to the Revenue Department that one of his assistants named Anderson Looper, a deputy U. S. Marshal, while attempting to seize illicit whisky in the possession of a dealer named Zachariah Young, was attacked by the latter. Both drew pistols and fired simultaneously, and both were killed at the same fire.

—A young man in Connecticut was left a half interest in a $40,000 estate by his grandfather. But he married against his father's wish and under age. So the fond parent got himself appointed his guardian, and under the law allowing a guardian to sell the property of a minor to an amount not exceeding $300 without advertising it, he sold the boy's $20,000 estate to his mother for $275.

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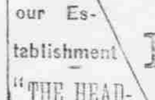
U. S. 6's of '81	115¾	116
" " '62	113	113¾
" " '64	112	112¾
" " '65	112	112¾
" " '65, new	110¾	111¼
" " '67	110¾	111¼
" " '68	111¾	111¾
U. S. 5's, 10-40's	109¾	109¾
U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy	114¾	114¾
Due Comp. Int. Notes		
Gold	110¼	110¾
Silver	106¾	108
Union Pacific R.R. 1st M. B'nds	845	855
Central Pacific R. R.	955	960
Un'n Pacific Land Gr'nt B'nds	750	765



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CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against interfering in any way with the following described property, which I purchased at Sheriff's sale and have left in the possession of Mrs. Ada Durbin, wife of Joseph F. Durbin, of Allegheny township, during my pleasure, viz: 1 Cook Stove and Utensils, 1 Cupboard, 1 Doughtray, 1 set Dishes, 2 sets Chairs, 2 Bedsteads, 1 Mirror, 1 lot Rag Carpet.

MICHAEL McGUIRE.

Allegheny Twp., March 11, 1871.-3t.*

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Gazette."

Ebensburg, Feb. 1, 1871.-tf.

Cambria Freeman.

SATURDAY, : : MARCH 18, 1871.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Ups and Mishaps at and near Home.

—The squeak of the wild goose has become "music in the air."

—The wife of Mr. Thos. Gaus, of this place, after a long and painful illness, died on Wednesday last.

—The obituary notice of Mr. Daniel Confer came too late for this issue. Will publish it next week.

—The ground hog was liberated on Thursday, his term of imprisonment having expired on that day.

—The first storm of the season with thunder and lightning accompaniments occurred on Sunday week.

—Will "Wilmorian" forgive us for crowding out his communication this week? It will appear with the next issue.

—The running of our Branch train to and from Johnstown is giving unbounded satisfaction. Long may it glide.

—The thermometer stood at 78 degrees in the shade on Thursday. Pretty good for so early in this particular juncture.

—Some of our farmers have commenced sowing oats—wild ones.

—St. Patrick's day was commemorated in this city yesterday by Grand High Mass and appropriate sermon at the Catholic church.

—P. Wm. F. Ledick, postmaster at Nolo, Indiana, known as the "Stone House," Indiana county, was kicked by a horse one day last week and seriously injured.

—The "rookies" were hatched, fattened and killed in about one week. Thank Providence that this is thus, and may we never know a shorter outrageous infliction.

—A little unpleasantness at Curwinsville, Clearfield county, one night last week, culminated in a man named Robinson shooting another named Reed through the leg.

—The Alleghanian thinks our Town Council ought to get into a scrape about the street crossings. A little scrape would do them good, scrape crossings, not the Council.

—A lad named Wm. Hershberger, of Bedford township, Bedford county, was shot in the leg on Friday last, by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of his brother. Another version.

—A man named Jack Long was struck by a train near Huntingdon and sent to his home on Tuesday week. It is alleged he was intoxicated at the time of his accident.

—Friday, April 7th, was thoughtlessly appointed for Argument Court, but the discovery has been made that it was Good Friday a legal holiday, the time was changed to Friday, March 30th.

—A man named Robins, a coal miner at Lilly's Station, had one of his hips crushed and was otherwise severely injured by a fall of coal on Tuesday week last. The attending physician has hopes of his recovery.

—Messrs. D. J. Morrell and Asa Packer have been named by Governor Geary as commissioners to the centennial celebration at Philadelphia in 1876. The President will no doubt second the motion.

—A man in Susquehanna township, this county, named Gehringer, is reported to have received the blade of a sharp axe, on Wednesday last, in the head, inflicting a most shocking wound on the top of the same. We learned no particulars.

—The Huntingdon Journal man must have been regaled with "breezes on the bowels" when he got off that "music in the air" joke on a half bushel of beans. Better try to make "fundament" ally correct in the future.

—Subscribers to the Freeman who change their places of residence this spring will please inform us not only where they move to but also where they have moved from. This is necessary in order to make the proper change in the address of their papers.

—A New York detective and two new-paper reporters reached this place on Friday to ascertain whether or not Charley Jones, in jail here, answered to the description of the Nathan murderer, and did not take them long to discover that they were "barking up the wrong tree."

—Mr. L. E. Rodgers, better known as Ed. Rogers, formerly of this place, took unto himself a wife at Titusville on the 7th inst. The happy bride was Miss Lizzie Richards. May they enjoy all the felicities and escape all the troubles of the matrimonial state.

—Attempting to fill a lighted lamp with oil did send another victim in the person of Miss Sarah Ross, of Rostraver township, Westmoreland county. She was about seventeen years of age when she tried the experiment.—Some part of her body was buried to a crisp, while she died in terrible agony on the following day.

—John Nagle, whose death at the age of 78 years is recorded elsewhere, was one of the oldest citizens of the northern portion of the county, the other four, still living, being Patrick McVay and Peter Kerrigan, of Allegheny township, each about one hundred years old, Patrick Maloy, of this place, aged about 97, and Christopher Luther, of Carrolltown, aged 96 years.

—There seems to be no doubt that the notorious "Curley Harris"—by which name he has been identified with some of the boldest robberies ever perpetrated in this country, that of the Kensington bank, Philadelphia, among number—was born and reared for the most part in Johnstown, and his parents still reside in that vicinity. His true name we do not care to pursue in our province to reveal.

—The Messrs. Mayer, of Johnstown, were to have a grand spring opening on Wednesday last, and that means enough for every to understand that a splendid stock of goods of all kinds is now ready for the inspection and purchase of persons seeking goods at the lowest figures. Now is the time for our northern lady friends to make a pilgrimage in that direction.

—Mr. James Durbin, of Munster township, has what is a giant and dwarf egg, both laid by the same hen, which are somewhat remarkable. The larger egg measures 8 inches by 6 in circumference, and the small one 4¾ by 3½ inches. We don't know anything as to their order of coming, but would like to believe that the hen produced the small one first, which so disgusted her that she went in and tried to do her level best, and the large one was the result.

—The entertainments of the Cantina Brothers with each successive evening, unique performances have become well worth seeing and hearing. Besides this, the Cantina Brothers in songs, tableaux, etc., appear each evening to the great delight of everybody, and render their parts with a grace and efficiency that is worthy of all praise. An excellent programme will be presented this (Saturday) evening, and as the Ladies' Fair will then close, we don't know but what this will be the best chance to enjoy the show. Let them have a bumper to-night. Admission only ten cents.

—We acknowledge the receipt of a handsome wedding card from our clever friend, Geo. Duff, Esq., of Greensburg, who has just had one of Eve's fair daughters, Miss Ettie Duff, led by name, happy for the balance of natural life. No man ever put on the matrimonial harness who deserved more fully the best blessings of that "posish," and we express the sentiments of his many friends when we wish him and his amiable bride a life of unalloyed felicity. May all the ills they will ever have reason for indulging be little Huffs, and exact counterparts of their paternal progenitors.

—A terrible story comes to us from East Wheatland township, Indiana county. On Tuesday night or Wednesday morning of last week a dwelling house of Wm. Hopkins caught fire and was entirely consumed, and, horrible relate, two of his daughters, aged respectively 18 and 20 years, and a little nephew between 3 and 4 years old, were burned to death in the flames. Not a vestige of the little boy is said to have been left except his skull and the remains of the young ladies also were almost entirely consumed. The fire is supposed to have been occasioned by coals dropping from the cook stove and igniting the floor be-

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—Yesterday, the 17th inst., was celebrated as the birth day of St. Patrick, the Patron Saint of Ireland. Historians differ not only as to the day of his birth, says the Lancaster Intelligencer, but also as to the place of his nativity. His baptismal name was Succuth, but at the time of his ordination by St. Germain it was changed to Magonias; and it was not until his appointment by the Pope to the bishopric of Ireland that he had conferred upon him the name of Patricius. It appears from the most authentic records that Patrick was born in Wales about the year 372. The book of Lecan says his mother was a Frank. She was sister of St. Martin, Bishop of Tours. Patrick, with his father, mother brother and five sisters, embarked from Wales for Brittany, probably to avoid the dangers and distresses which a country exposed to hostile invasions must ever be in. The Irish under Niall the Grand, soon after invaded Brittany, and among the number of captives they made, was Patrick and two of his sisters. This invasion of Brittany happened A. D. 388, at which time Patrick was sixteen years old. He lived in slavery seven years, and after his redemption and return to his friends, he averred that in a vision he saw a man coming to him from Ireland with letters, the beginning of which was vox Hiberingensium; and that while perusing it, he heard the natives call to him for instruction. From this time forward he determined to consecrate his life to the Church, and to convert the Irish. On the death of Palladius, the first bishop of Ireland, Pope Celestine, appointed Patrick to succeed him. His missionary success was wonderful. He converted and baptized the Kings of Munster, Dublin and Connaught, while their subjects almost en masse forsook the faith of the Druids and embraced Christianity. It is recorded that during his mission of sixty-one years in Ireland he consecrated three hundred and sixty five bishops, and ordained three thousand priests. He made Armagh the primacy of all Ireland and founded a university there which was the chief of all the Christian Seminaries on the island, which rank it maintained for centuries—having at one time no less than seven thousand students. Many miracles are recorded as having been wrought by St. Patrick, one of the most notable being the banishment of all venomous reptiles from the island. He died, according to O'Halloran, at Down, in Ulster, in the year 493, aged about 120 years.

In explaining the doctrine of the Trinity to the Irish Druids, it is said that he plucked from the ground a leaf of the shamrock and showed them how the three leaves were united and yet were but one. From his day to the present the shamrock has been an emblem of Irish nationality and Christianity. The genuine union of the three leaves of the shamrock, and the unnatural union of England, Scotland and Ireland, are thus contrasted by a favorite Irish bard:

The Shamrock, the Rose and the Thistle combined,
Have long been as emblems of union entwined;
But oh! they regard not the emerald stem,
Who tear it from earth to entwine it with them!

For the Rose hath its thorn and the Thistle its sting,
While naught can the Shamrock but gentleness bring;
And their touch, when they meet, darts the venom they bear,
To the life of the Shamrock, that soon withers there.

The Rose and the Thistle together may cling,
And impart to each other their thorn and their sting;
But say shall the Shamrock of Erin be found
With their porcupine prickles eternally bound?

Oh, no! in full freshness unsullied 'twill blow,
When round it no Roses nor Thistles shall grow!
Too long have their presence retarded its growth:
Then oh! may our Island refuse bloom to both!

THE NINTH TOWN COUNCIL.—An election for officers of the borough of Ebensburg was held at the Court House on the 10th day of March, 1833. The record states that 'the following named gentlemen were elected, as follows": Burgess, James Murray; Town Council, James Rhey, James Murray, Isaac Teeter, Richard Lewis, Johnston Moore. Jas Murray, Burgess, resigned as a Councilman, and, April 29th, Rowland Humphreys was elected in his stead. The minor officers were High and Town Constable, Charles Litzinger; Town Clerk, Moses Canan; Treasurer, David H. Roberts; Street Commissioner, Wm. Davis; Street Regulators, John Williams, Robert Young, John Lloyd; Firemen, Owen McDonald, John Ivory, Wm. Wherry: Superintendent of Hay Scales, Richard Lewis. May 21st, on motion, it was resolved that a committee be appointed "to procure four ladders, two to be 26 feet long and two 18 feet long, of good white pine timber, with well seasone [white o.k rungs, and well painted with three coats of red lead.' At the same meeting the Street Commissioners were directed to "have cut down all the dead trees within the bounds of the borough." August 12th, it was resolved that the Burgess be directed to inform Doty & Black man "that they are required to pay to the Treasurer of the Borough the sum of $2 per day for each day on which they have exhibited their flying horses." Some other unimportant business was transacted. March 14, 1834, the ninth Town Council turned down the corner of page 59 of the official record, shut up the book, and then "went round the corner to see a man."—Alleghanian.

A SAD AFFAIR.—The body of Frank B. Iseit was found yesterday morning, (Tuesday,) about 7 o'clock, dead in his bed at his boarding house, at the residence of Simon Brotherline. Quite a quantity of blood was discovered and the supposition was that he had bled to death from a hemorrhage of the lungs, but on further examination a small revolver was discovered beneath the cover, and what appears to be a bullet hole about the middle of his forehead. His death must have been almost instantaneous. Mr. Isett returned from a visit to Carlisle on Thursday, and has been sick and confined to his room part of the time since, and has shown evident signs of insanity. He was a young man greatly respected in this community, and was for a number of years a member of the firm of McLanahan, Stone & Isett, in the foundry and machine business.—He was aged about 30 years, and his parents reside at Spruce Creek, Huntingdon county. His sad death cast a gloom over the whole community.

An inquest is to be held this morning (Tuesday) as soon as the arrival of the coroner from Altoona, when the facts of this sad affair will be examined into and reported upon.

Since writing the above, an inquest was held and a verdict rendered "That deceased came to his death by a pistol shot in his forehead, inflicted by his own hands."—Hollidaysburg Register.

DOINGS IN COURT.—We published last week, unbeknown to ourself, all the proceedings of interest up to the time of adjournment on Thursday evening. The causes disposed of in Common Pleas the present week up to the time of our going to press, are reported below:

Sarah Rowley and George Rowley, in right of said Sarah Rowley, vs Dominic McHugh and others. Ejectment. March 15th, verdict for the defendants. Lucas, Johnston & Scanlan for plaintiffs—Potts, Pershing and Elder for defendants.

James Burk vs. George G. Emigh and Isaac W. Plummer. Appeal. March 16th, verdict for plaintiff for $47 77. Reade for plaintiff—Fenton for defendant.

Cambria Iron Company vs. Hetty R. Baker and others. Ejectment. On trial as we go to press, and likely to occupy the balance of the week. Potts, Pershing, Elder, Miles and Johnston for plaintiff—Blair for defendants.

—Hon. John Porter and J. H. Kennedy, Esq., of Hemlock, two as worthy and energetic gentlemen as our county can trot out, have gone into the lumber manufacturing business in Adams township, this county, and we trust they will "get out of the wilderness" with an abundance of spondulics.

ONE HUNDRED PER CENT.—Since the enlargement of Oak Hall—the largest clothing house in Philadelphia—the business has increased nearly a hundred per cent. It seems impossible to build a house to large for a business conducted on the principle of fair dealing and small profits.

COMMUNICATION.

WILMORE, March 14, 1871.

Mr. Editor—Although I am not a subscriber to your valuable paper, I occasionally trespass on printer's rights by reading copies of your Journal received by other parties. Hence it was that in looking over the Cambria Freeman of the 4th inst. I was surprised to find that a correspondent signing himself "Soltero" had devoted some seven lines to discussing the state of the weather and crops, nine lines to Squire Miller's appointment as Notary Public, and the rest of his epistle, comprising *about one hundred lines*, to my humble self, with a slight sprinkling against the Republican members of the School Board of Summerhill township, and also conveying the idea that it is *a crime to pray or read the Word of God*. My first intention was to let this attack on me pass unnoticed, but on further reflection I changed my mind, fearing it might wound the gentleman's (?) vanity to let such a herculean effort pass without notice. I will therefore avail myself of your kind offer to open your columns to a reply.

In the first place, then, I had no knowledge whatever that there was any "discussion" among the citizens or the School Board respecting praying or the reading of the Bible in the school, and I am slow to believe, even after perusing Soltero's communication, that there is a person in the School Board or out of it, regardless he be an Atheist, that would raise his voice against prayer or the Word of God. Even infidels, who reject the inspiration of the sacred volume, have recommended it as the very best code of morals ever laid down by man; and I know of no law in Republican America that forbids prayer or the reading of the Bible in the schools, and *I thank God that we live in such a land*. But I do believe that a resolution of the School Board would be final and conclusive, and I would abide by such a decision; but I am free to say that I would cease to labor where I was deprived of such a glorious privilege. In the absence of any such action by the Board, however, I was infringing on no law or resolution, and did only what I believed to be my duty and privilege, the same as those teachers who teach the Catholic catechism to Catholic children in "mixed" schools; and I may add that in one of these schools, conducted by a full board of Republican directors, not a single voice has ever been raised against it. My object was not to draw or entice any child from the faith of its parents, and no pupil will say that I ever attempted to explain or comment on the few verses which I read, nor my prayer was a simple invocation for guidance and protection; and no pupil of Catholic parentage was ever required to be present at those services, but when they entered the school room voluntarily, they were required to observe proper decorum, which they often refused to do. And I may further add that those unfair pupils on many occasions by their conduct reflected on and pained the parents who "brought them up," if Mr. "Soltero" will allow me the use of that expression. My notes to the parents in question was simply to inform them that their children were absenting themselves from school and by their conduct exerting a bad influence on the other pupils; and in doing this I did not think it necessary to bring ancient or modern lore into requisition, as *in this case* at least the parties addressed would scarcely have understood me.—Nor was I advised by *one of the directors* to continue the reading of God's Word another week *—that was my own determination.*

The political complexion of the School Board is three Republicans and three Democrats, and your correspondent should know that if there were only *two* Democrats, and one Republican should vote with them to reject the Word of God, they would still lack one of having a majority.

What I would hold for speculation and reflection there is in "Soltero's" epistle. Judging from his remarks, we are to take it for granted that Democrats reject prayer and the Bible.—Can it be that we have such a mighty host as the Democratic party who neither fear God or keep his commandments?—for God commands men everywhere to pray. But I do not believe that "Soltero" is a correct exponent of Democratic views on this subject. I *do* think, however, that he has proved himself a lineal descendant of some one of those who were on the stage of action during the dark ages of the world and gloried in having the sacred scriptures buried under the ponderous mass of unmeaning intelligible to the reader. Suffice it to say that an awl perforates the leather, and some invisible power drives in the pegs about as quick as one can wink. About half of the employees are Johnstowners. The immense stock of cut up leather indicates that a thriving business is done there.

A late letter from California states that rains have not fallen in the usual quantity in the San Joaquin valley, and that the wheat crop will in consequence be very light. RON ROY.

EDUCATIONAL.—The Academy of the Holy Name, under the direction of Sister M. Hortense, in this place, is in a most flourishing condition, and is increasing in the attendance of pupils to such a great extent that Father Christy is about to have the old church building put in complete repair for school purposes, and which will make a comfortable, commodious and admirable room—well ventilated and well suited in every particular. The reason for the great success may be found in the mildness of the discipline, the efficiency of the teacher, and in the attachment the scholars invariably manifest towards her, all of which combine to create an astonishing ambition among the pupils and leads to the most happy results. We speak from personal knowledge and from the repeated assertions of many parents whose children attend, when we say that the Academy of the Holy Name is unsurpassed as a school for young children—a fact which Protestants as well as Catholics are not slow to perceive and take advantage of.

LIFE, ACCIDENT AND FIRE INSURANCE.—Kerr & Co, Insurance agents, 1316 Tenth Avenue, Altoona, Pa., offer extra inducements to those contemplating Fire, Life or Accident Insurance, and being masters of the profession in every particular, are eminently qualified to suit their patrons. Their experience in the business extends over a period of fifteen years, and what may be given as somewhat of a coincidence, they represent fifteen first class Companies, among which may be ranked the London, Liverpool and Globe, with a combined capital of $18,000,000 in gold, and other safe and valuable Companies. Any communications addressed to them will receive prompt attention.

This firm also deals largely in Foreign Exchange and Shipping, and are always prepared to ticket from and to all points in the world.

Local Correspondence.

JOHNSTOWN, March 14, 1871.

Dear Freeman—I am influenced by influenza to inaction in regard to inditing information of a local nature to-day; nevertheless a few passing remarks seem indispensible.

Mr. Daniel Confer, of Summerhill township, was found dead in his bed at an early hour on Saturday morning last. He had been in this place attending "Stations" at the Catholic church the evening previous, and appeared to be in good health. Coroner Harrold held an inquest on his body on Saturday, but nothing further was elicited than that he came to his death suddenly. Heart disease is supposed by some to have been the cause of his death. Mr. Confer was an un-keeper, and was an honest and truthful man. He had many warm friends and no enemies. Treating all with kindness, courtesy and unquestionable honesty, he enjoyed as he deserved their confidence and esteem, all who knew him, and his sudden death will sadden the hearts of many who esteemed him a good man, a true friend, and an obliging neighbor. His age was about sixty years. A large concourse of citizens followed his remains to their last resting place in the Catholic graveyard here.—Peace to his ashes.

It was rumored here on last Saturday that three Judges had been appointed for our district Court, namely, Maj. James Potts, President, and Capt. David Hamilton and Wm. Flattery, Esq., Associates. Up to present writing the report lacks confirmation, and we Johnstownites have no interest in the matter.

Mr. Wm. P. Patton is rapidly pushing to completion his large chair manufactory on Stony Creek, near Levergood's tannery. It is about the size of Noah's ark, and will be inhabitable by the first of April.

A large amount of goods have been sold here at auction during the past month. Messrs. Geis & Foster, Mr. King, Mr. Hart, and the firm of Thomas & Weaver have all been selling out at public outcry. There is a regular auction besides. Goods of all kinds have been going, cheap as China wares.

The season of Lent is here, which makes quite a change in the sale of certain articles in the eating line. Eggs are in great demand. Fish is eagerly sought. There seems to be an eminent propriety in the change of the articles of diet with the change of the season, which, this season, is rapid indeed.

Maple sugar is being brought to town in large quantities and of good quality, but the sugar season must be well nigh over.

The wicked 41st Congress adjourned on the morning of March 4th, and a wickeder one organized immediately. That's so!

The Panorama of the Pilgrim's Progress is being exhibited here in the Opera House. A little sprout of the aristocracy says "it looks like a beggar man climbing Green Hill, till the thunder and lightning chases him home."

I have had an inside view of the great shoe manufactory in this place. About fifteen persons are employed, who make, on an average, sixty pair of shoes daily. Twelve pair of shoes have been pegged in twenty minutes, and it wasn't a very good time for pegging either. My descriptive powers are not adequate to the task of giving the reader a correct idea of the manufacturing operation of "pegging" intelligible to the reader. Suffice it to say that an awl perforates the leather, and some invisible power drives in the pegs about as quick as one can wink. About half of the employees are Johnstowners. The immense stock of cut up leather indicates that a thriving business is done there.

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This firm also deals largely in Foreign Exchange and Shipping, and are always prepared to ticket from and to all points in the world.

Our System of Practice.

The medical world has become divided into so many different cliques, isms and pathies, that our peculiar system of practice may need some explanation, it being the ECLECTIC connected with the UNASSOCIPA.

Our remedies are principally vegetable, discarding entirely the use of *Calomel or Mercury in any form*, believing it to be a disease-creating agent of the worst description.

We are also opposed to the use of general blood-letting in any case, believing it to be injurious to the constitution and oftentimes dangerous to life.

Our mode of detecting "chronic affections" of the internal organs is principally by an examination of the *urine*.

During the whole course of our study and practice we have paid particular attention to this old "German mode" of detecting diseases, and we feel perfectly satisfied that "there is no more certain sign offered in disease" than is presented in that secretion.

Therefore, we now more especially invite all those laboring under any lingering disease that has not been cured, because, perhaps, the complaint was not properly understood, to send a vial of their *urine* for examination, and have the necessary medicines sent them. We wish it distinctly understood that this "special" invitation is given for those who have sufficiently tried the remedies of their family physician, and have failed to obtain relief at his hands.

This is our privilege and right as physicians, and it is the right and privilege of the afflicted to obtain their professional advice and medicines where they choose. Our office and residence is at No. 128 Grant street, Pittsburgh, where if any others choose to apply we will give them our best medical attention, and will promise them relief in every case where a reasonable hope can be entertained. DRS. OLDSHUE.

OPENING IN SPRING DRESS GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, AND CLOTHING.

AT MAYER'S, 212 AND 214 MAIN STREET, UNDER THE OPERA HOUSE, JOHNSTOWN, PA.

WAS OPENED, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15th, an entire stock of

New Dress Goods,
New Clothing,
Spring Hats and Bonnets,
Spring Flowers,
Black Silks, $1.50 to $6.
Colored Silks of every shape, $2 to $4,
A large stock of Ribbons, including Sash Ribbons of all colors.

The finest stock of Kid Gloves ever brought to this market. Piques and Marseilles in entirely new and elegant patterns. Also, Striped, Plaid, Diamond, Figured, and Corded Alpacas and Poplins—in connection with the finest stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING ever offered for sale in this locality. Also, are happy to announce that we have engaged the best MILLINERS and SACK MAKERS for this season, and are prepared to make Bonnets, Hats, and Sacks on the shortest notice.

Thanking the public for past patronage and soliciting their kind favors in the future, we remain, respectfully, L. & H. MAYER.

P. S.—We keep constantly on hand the celebrated makes of *Buffalo* and *Red Lion* brands of BLACK ALPACAS, from the cheapest made to the finest Mohair. [Johnstown, March 18.]

To the Trade.—I desire to call the attention of the trade to my stock of Lake Fish, having made this branch of business a speciality. My stock, at this time, is the largest ever held in this city. I am prepared to furnish dealers promptly, by the dray or car load, and have made arrangements for shipping by the car load, at special rates, from Detroit, Sandusky, Huron, Vermillion or Cleveland, and also from Pittsburgh, to any points in Pennsylvania or Ohio, as shippers may wish. I would also call the attention of the trade to my extensive stock and assortment of corn brooms, broom corn and broom material, all of which I can supply at very low rates. JAMES CONNOR,
Wholesale Grocer.
2-4.-5t. No. 355 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

THE ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, according to its late statement, has a capital of over six millions of dollars, securely invested for the benefit of its policy holders. This Company has stood for the past fifty years at the head of the Fire Insurance Companies of the country in the matter of capital, promptness and reliability. Alexander Brothers, 139 Eleventh Avenue, Altoona, are its only authorized agents for this section of country. They will insure property at lower rates than can be obtained from any other truly reliable company. Give them a trial and be convinced of this fact ere you insure your property with any other of the many insurance agents. [2-11.-1m.]

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—D. W. Evans asserts that a certain petition was got up for the injunction against the petitions to shut quacks in Cambria county from practising medicine, and if he is one, it was intended for him. Several persons told me that the getting up of that petition would injure my practice. I have two-thirds of the practice of this vicinity, and if getting up a petition to prevent quacks from practising medicine do take from me all my practice, I say let it go.

A. P. FIELDS, M. D.

STILL AT IT.—A handsome "picter" advertisement elsewhere represents the renowned Etna Mowing and Reaping Machine in full operation, and right underneath it will be found the announcement that Geo. Huntley still continues to act as agent for the sale of this and several other valuable labor-saving machines. Mr. H. is one of the livest men in this community, and knows how to advertise his goods and sell them too at the lowest cash rates, and he that deals with him acts wisely.

JOHN J. MURPHY announces that he is still the same individual he used to was, and that he can be found as usual under the Tribune office, at the old Dibert Mansion House, corner Main street, Johnstown, where he measures off more dry goods every day than one man could shake a yard-stick at. Cheap and durable dry goods, ready made clothing, carpets and clothes—John J. does a rushing business and deserves it all, for he always gives his customers the best of the bargain in all the sales he makes.

C. H. P.—The war in France didn't have any effect on Cohen's Hat Parlor, except to induce a greater rush than ever, and of course more sales and a further reduction in prices. Where the best articles at the lowest rates are obtainable, that is where customers most do congregate, and that is what's the matter at No. 227 Main street, Johnstown. What is gold? An empty bubble. What is money? A paper trouble. But a shining hat is something, and the man who wears it is somebody.

MUST BE SOLD.—S. J. Hess & Brother, dealers in Ready-made Clothing, No. 241 Main street, Johnstown, announce that they will sell clothing cheaper than ever, until the first of April, in order to reduce their present stock of made up garments and prepare for the spring trade. Their sales are now very large, but their stock of wearing apparel is immense. Now is the acceptable time for getting great bargains from the Messrs. Hess. Never was made-up clothing sold so cheap. Call and examine prices.

JAS. J. MURPHY will have his say, and the say he says now is, don't believe without seeing, but go any see his immense variety of ready-made clothing, and you'll be sure to see a sight worth seeing, wearing apparel worth buying, and prices worth taking advantage of. Murphy is bound to close out his winter stock, and is now selling heavy goods at unsurpassable bargains to all buyers. Johnstown, Clinton street, No. 169, is the place where the thing is did.

AMBITION.—It is said to be the height of a Pute Indian's ambition is to marry a woman who has had the misfortune to lose a couple of husbands. Among marriageable young men in the civilized state it ought to be the height of ambition to many girls who, among other accomplishments, are able to make good bread, such as is invariably made from the flour sold at Mills' popular flour, feed and lamp depot, High street. Take no other wife or flour.

THE RIGHT TALK.—The first thing that meets the eye on entering Vallie Barker's cheap cash store are large placards attached to numberless articles of dry goods, announcing the price at which said articles will be sold; and the next thing to meet Vallie's eye should be a host of customers floating there to see these cards and examine the goods offered for sale. If there ain't bargains in those goods at those prices we're a li-kely looking fellow.

JOHN DOBBINS he courted the lively Miss Chase, but never asked her when she would wed; the consequence was, as is often the case, some one else asked in his stead. So poor John had to give up the *chase*, but he has since secured a wife just as good and pretty, and they have settled down and like sensible people and now buy all their goods at the cheap cash store of A. J. Christy, in Loretto. Bully for John and better for Andy.

TRUE FOR HIM.—A gentleman who "had been there," remarked to us the other day that Mr. Vinroe, who keeps the new shoe store in the Cambria House building, had just as fine and well selected a stock of boots, shoes, etc., and sold fully as cheap as any dealer in Altoona, and we bet our bottom dollar that he told the truth. Mr. Vinroe is selling very reasonable and is winning a large patronage. Give him a call.

POOR GIRL.—Mary had a little lam'—her mother lammed her hide, because she didn't go to Roberts (Cham.) to get the things she buyed. So a warning take by Mary's fate, and beware of such a lam', and this you'll do by going straight and buying all you need from Cham. C. T. Roberts keeps an excellent and beautiful assortment of clocks, watches, jewelry, fancy goods, etc., and invariably sells cheap. Go and see.

EBENSBURG M. E. CHURCH PROPERTY FOR SALE.—On Thursday next, March 23d, at 2 o'clock, p. m., the Methodist Episcopal Church property on Sample street, in the West Ward of this borough, will be offered at public sale. The building can be very readily arranged for dwelling or manufacturing purposes, and the property is altogether a very desirable one. Terms will be made easy.

DIED.

SMITH.—At the residence of his step-grandfather, Mr. John Quayle, at Summitville, in this county, on Sunday last, the 12th inst., JAMES S. SMITH, Esq., aged about 24 years.

The deceased was the eldest son of Mr. Mich'l J. Smith, for many years a resident of Summitville and Gallitzin, this county, but now a citizen of Keokuk, Iowa. The subject of this notice was well known in Ebensburg, from the fact that he read law in the office of the lamented Philip S. Noon, Esq., of this place, during the year 1865. After that he removed to Curwinsville, in Clearfield county, where he taught school and at the same time prosecuted and successfully completed his legal studies, under the supervision of Hon. Wm. A. Wallace, of Clearfield, the present Speaker of the Senate of this State. Being the son of an Irishman, and inheriting all his father's love and devotion to the land of eloquence and song, he became an enthusiastic but of course a mistaken advocate of the cause of Fenianism in its late attempt *once* of the ill-timed, and, as the sad result proved, ill-starred expedition which, under the leadership of Gen. John O'Neill, of Memphis, made an invasion into Canada during the administration of President Johnson. He escaped unhurt and returned to his native State. About eighteen months ago he sought his fortune in the wide and inviting West, and located in West Point, Nebraska, a young but rapidly growing village of that prosperous State, and there commenced the practice of his profession. He was on the high road to success and fortune, when that fell destroyer, Consumption, marked him as a victim. He returned to Mount Savage, and then at Summitville three weeks ago, to find an early and premature grave. He was highly respected and esteemed for his many excellent qualities, and gave undoubted promise of a bright and prosperous future.

"With him life's fitful dream is o'er,
He sleeps well."

ROBERTS.—Very suddenly, at his residence in Johnstown, about 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning last, 15th inst., Hon. EVAN ROBERTS, aged about 70 years.

Judge Roberts was a son of Rev. George Roberts, who came to this county from Wales about the year 1795 and settled one mile south of this place, where the subject of this notice was born. Many years ago he removed to Johnstown, and Maj. Long, Chief Engineer and agent of Leech & Co.'s canal transportation line. In 1851 he was elected one of the Associate Judges of Cambria county, and filled that position for many years. He afterwards for a considerable length of time held a prominent position in the employ of the Cambria Iron Company, from which he retired in 1865 to enter upon the duties of Postmaster at Johnstown under appointment from President Lincoln. This latter post of trust he occupied until about one year ago. Judge Roberts was an eminently kind-hearted man and possessed a most amiable disposition. His honesty was beyond suspicion and his word was as reliable as his character was pure and irreproachable. He was a devoted adherent to the Presbyterian faith and lived a life worthy of his religious professions. His sudden death is sincerely regretted by all who knew him, and by none more so than the citizens of this place, one and all, for here he had hosts of friends who knew and appreciated his sterling qualities of mind and heart, and never grew he forget the kind and ever honored be the good name and untarnished record he has left behind him.

TIBBOTT.—At the residence of her son-in-law, E. J. Waters, Esq., in this place, on Tuesday morning last, Mrs. ELEANOR TIBBOTT, relict of Mr. Jabez Tibbott, once a prominent and respected citizen of this place, in the 74th year of her age.

Mrs. Tibbott was a daughter of Mr. Rees Rees who emigrated from Wales and settled within half a mile north of this place, on the farm lately owned by Mr. Samuel W. Shoemaker. We have been informed that Rees Rees settled on and commenced his improvement in 1795, which was about the time that Rev. George Roberts, a distinguished Welsh divine, emigrated from his native "Cambria" and settled one mile south of Ebensburg. Mrs. Tibbott was born on her father's farm in 1797, and was 74 years of age. She was supposed to have been the *last female child* born within the present limits of Cambria township. She was known to nearly all our people, having spent much of her life in this vicinity, and was highly esteemed for her modest unassuming manners and her Christian virtues.

NAGLE.—In Clearfield township, on Monday, 6th instant, Mr. JOHN NAGLE, in the 99th year of his age.

The deceased, who was born in Adams county, Pa., was a son of Richard Nagle, a native of the city of Cork, Ireland, who emigrated to this country when a young man, and served thro' the Revolutionary War on the Maryland line, under Captain Michael Maguire, and who was one of the first settlers of the Alleghenies.—John evidently inherited from his father a full share of the patriotism of his race, and cheerfully volunteered in 1812 to battle for the hereditary foe, under Captain Richard Maguire, the son of his father's Captain. * * * * * *

The old pioneers are fast passing away. They had their faults, but yet they were possessed of many noble qualities of mind. May their sons live to imitate their virtues. P. B.

—*Pittsburgh Catholic.*

LETZINGER.—In Clearfield township, on the 3d instant, JOSEPH, youngest son of James and Elizabeth Litzinger, aged 11 years, 3 months and 12 dollars.

NOTICE.—The annual election of the Board of Trustees of the Ebensburg Academy, will be held at the Court House, Ebensburg, on MONDAY, the 3d day of APRIL next, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M.

JOHN E. SCANLAN, Secretary.
Ebensburg, March 18, 1871.-3t.

CAUTION.—Whereas my wife ANN has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, this is to warn all persons against harboring or trusting her on my account, as no debts contracted by me she will be paid by me. JOHN KIMBALL.
Ebensburg, March 18, 1871.-6t.*

LAND FOR SALE.—68 Acres and 105 Perches of excellent Land in Allegheny township, about 15 Acres cleared, the balance well timbered, will be sold on accommodating terms. Title indisputable.

FRANCIS FERREL,
CATHARINE J. CHRISTY,
Administrators of P. Christy, dec'd.
Loretto, March 18, 1871.-3t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, having been appointed Auditor to hear the exceptions to the Account of Mary Shoemaker, Executrix of the estate of Edward Shoemaker, dec'd, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of said appointment, at the Court House in Ebensburg, on **Tuesday, the 11th day of April next,** at one o'clock, P. M. C. L. PERSHING.
March 18, 1871.-3t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—
Estate of JOSEPH ROSE, dec'd.

The undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court to distribute money in the hands of Joseph R. Stull, one of the Executors of Jos. Rose, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all parties interested in said estate, that he will sit at his office in Johnstown, on **Wednesday, April 5th, 1871,** at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of attending to the duties of said appointment, when and where all persons interested must present their claims, or be debarred from coming in on said fund. C. W. EASLY,
Johnstown, March 18, 1871.-3t. Auditor.

LICENSE NOTICE.—The following persons have filed their Petitions for Tavern License in the Office of the Clerk of Quarter Sessions of Cambria county, and the same will be presented to Argument Court on Thursday, March 23d, 1871:

Tavern License—Henry Gick, 3d Ward, Johnstown; Henry Frazer, Yoder township; Henry Fritz, Yoder township; David Faloon, East Conemaugh; Luther Martin, 3d Ward, Johnstown; George Conrad, Richland township; J. D. Hamilton, 2d Ward, Johnstown; Andrew Dively, Carrolltown; John A. Blair, East Ward, Ebensburg; M. Lattener, Cambria township; James Convery, Loretto borough; Conrad Rabb, 2d ward, and Fred'k Krebs, 5th ward, Johnstown.

J. K. HITE, *Clerk.*
Clerk's Office, Ebensburg, March 18, 1871.-3t.

IN THE

IN GRANT'S PARADISE.

What a Correspondent Saw in San Domingo.

The people here—I refer, of course, to the blacks, for they are really the population—are not, I am sorry to say, a virtuous people, as the report of the Commissioners to Congress will probably show, for they have investigated the question and found the facts appalling. The number of diseased children is very large, and cases of grown persons being literally eaten up by disease are not rare. But the general healthfulness of this portion of the island is established beyond question. Dr. Newcomb, of Cornell University, who is charged by the Commission with the investigation as to the sanitary condition of the island, reports the existence of leprosy.—The evidence of the physicians in charge of the hospitals shows that there is always leprosy here, but the cases are few—not more than twenty in the whole city—and it is not considered contagious. But what the city is rich in is cripples and monstrosities. There are big headed children, children with a dozen or two fingers, and some without any, children with joints as big as their heads, and with legs bigger than their bodies, children overgrown and undergrown, children with feeble minds or with not any at all, and all other capricious varieties. But the most singular of all are the spotted children; that is, white children turning black or black children turning white. You may believe either, according to your politics. Whether this is a freak of nature to show that the black and white races can live in harmony together on this island, or whether it is the beginning of a system to introduce white labor here and exterminate the black race, I leave for Democrats and Republicans to discuss in Congress. The spotted children are certainly curious specimens of Santo Domingo productions. There are not many of them, but enough for variety. There are children also here that have learned much of our coinage system, which is astonishing in creatures so young. They stand on the street corners all over the city, and continually say to the Americans who pass them, "Five cents," or "Ten cents," according to the extent of their English or the knowledge of our coins. They also plead for cigar-stumps, for I believe that unfortunate children of tender age here are "brought up" on nicotine instead of lacteal fluids. They all smoke from the time they walk, without regard to sex, race or color, or previous condition. The simplicity of their habits is also worthy of notice. A single costume, or one better fitted to the climate, might not be suggested, and "the fit," as the tailors say, is perfect. There are many beggars in this city, as in every other, and one in particular is peculiar. He is a weak minded man of perhaps fifty years of age, who wears as few clothes as he can get along with. He goes about town with the vacant countenance of one, and if he sees a white man or a stranger, he follows him slowly about the city for hours at a time, sometimes a few yards behind and sometimes only a few feet. He never says anything, but constantly follows, as faithful and as silent as your shadow. If you enter a shop, he guards the door until you come out, when he again takes up his line of march. If he carries a stick or cane with him, as he frequently does, he rubs it slowly under his nose from end to end. If he has no cane, he scratches his nose gently with his hat, while he continues to eye you. After he has followed you thus for a mile or two, you become very nervous, and this feeling continues to grow as your walk is extended, until finally you become so uneasy that you fear that you will go mad yourself unless he turns back. You finally stop and ask him what he wants. You make gestures at him, you ask him if he speaks Spanish, if he speaks French, if he speaks English; and you protest against being followed in that manner wherever you go. He says not a word; he merely looks at you fixedly and polishes his nose with his cane, or sandpapers it with his hat. In your despair you appeal to anybody that comes along. Ten chances to one you cannot make yourself understood, and still your shadow grins at you and puts an extra polish on his nose.—You become frantic, you begin to think it is a conspiracy to make you crazy. You walk on rapidly, your friend is close behind you; you turn corners, you are conscious that that cane and that nose are following you; you rush into a store, you can hear the grating of that hat against that nose. And what do you think this is about? Merely this: the man is a helpless and harmless idiot who follows people about until they give him money—five cents, ten cents or a quarter of a dollar—and then he leaves them. He never says a word, but has a droll prejudice against gold. If you offer him a gold piece, he scratches his nose and refuses it; but he will take silver coin to any extent.

The soldiers of Santo Domingo are a curious lot of fellows. I imagine Falstaff's soldiers must have been dressed like princes in comparison. Look out from the piazza, we see the following assortment, part of them guarding the palace doors, and part doing duty at the tower across the way.—Here is a tall negro, very black and thin, with a white slouch hat, a shirt of uncertain color and material, blue cotton pantaloons, and barefooted; he is armed with a musket. Near him is a red-faced mulatto, with red whiskers and red hair, who wears a long black frock coat and brown linen pantaloons rolled up to the knees, barefooted, and armed with a sword. Another one of very small stature wears a black silk hat—probably fifteen years of age (the hat not the man)—a blue coat faced with red, and indescribable pantaloons, barefooted, and armed with a *machete*, or long knife. Another is in his shirt sleeves, another has a full suit of blue cotton, and another is ragged in the extreme. Nearly all in the city have cartridge boxes and waist belts, marked with brass plates containing the letters "U. S.," the same worn by our own soldiers during the war, and similar to those now in use in our regular army. Many are armed with Springfield rifles, and some with the superior Remington breech loaders, or English Tower muskets. All these were bought from the United States, or received in part payment for rental of Samana Bay, except the old Tower muskets.—*Tribune Correspondence.*

JOSH BILLINGS thus defines "horns:" "Dinner horns—This is the oldest and most solemn thare is. It is set to musik, and plays 'Home, Sweet Home' about noon. It will arrest a man and bring him in quicker than a sheriff's warrant. It causes the deaf to hear and the dumb to shout for joy. Glorious old instrument! Long may your lungs last!—Whiskey horn—This horn varys in size—from three to six inches is the favorite length. It is different from other horns, being of a third sekter. It is really more ingenious than the ram's horn; six inches of it will knock a man perfectly calm."

—"The old man's dumb again," the latest popular song, was sung in a concert during the late inauguration at Washington. A Tammany Senator left the audience, believing he had been insulted.

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S

COMPOUND FLUID

EXTRACT CATAWBA

GRAPE PILLS.

Component Parts—Fluid Extract Rhubarb and Fluid Extract Catawba Grape Juice.

For Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Bilious Affections, Sick or Nervous Headache, Costiveness, &c. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

These Pills are the most delightfully pleasant purgative, superceding castor oil, salts, magnesia, etc. There is nothing more acceptable to the stomach. They give tone, and cause neither nausea nor griping pains. They are composed of the purest ingredients. After a few days' use of them, such an invigoration of the entire system takes place as to appear miraculous to the weak and enervated, whether arising from imprudence or disease. H. T. Helmbold's Compound Fluid Extract Catawba Grape Pills are not sugar-coated, from the fact that sugar-coated Pills do not dissolve, but pass through the stomach without dissolving, consequently do not produce the desired effect. The CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS, being pleasant in taste and odor, do not necessitate their being sugar-coated. Price Fifty Cents per box.

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S

Highly Concentrated Compound

FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

Will radically exterminate from the system Scrofula, Syphilis, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Sore Eyes, Foul Legs, Sore Mouth, Sore Head, Bronchitis, Skin Diseases, Salt Rheum, Cankers, Blotching at the Ear, White Swellings, Tumors, Carbuncles, Abscesses, Scrofulous Humors, Erysipelas of all kinds, Chronic Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, and all diseases that have been established in the system for years.

Being prepared expressly for the above complaints, its wonderful curative properties are greater than any other preparation of Sarsaparilla. It gives the complexion a clear and healthy color, and restores the patient to a state of health and purity. For purifying the blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual remedy for the cure of pains and swelling of the bones, ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Rheumatism, Scald Head, Ringworm, Scurf, Tetter, Humors of all kinds, Chronic Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, and all diseases that have been established in the system for years.

Being prepared expressly for the above complaints, its blood-purifying properties are greater than any other preparation of Sarsaparilla. It gives the complexion a clear and healthy color, and restores the patient to a state of health and purity. For purifying the blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual remedy for the cure of pains and swelling of the bones, ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Rheumatism, Scald Head, Ringworm, Scurf, Tetter, Humors of all kinds, Chronic Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, and all diseases that have been established in the system for years.

Price $1.25 per bottle.

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S

Concentrated Fluid Extract BUCHU.

The Great Diuretic.

has cured every case of DIABETES in which it has been given. Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder, and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of the Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick-dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. Price, One Dollar and Fifty Cents per Bottle.

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S

IMPROVED ROSE WASH

cannot be surpassed as a Face Wash, and will be found the only specific remedy in every species of Cutaneous Affection. It speedily eradicates Pimples, Blotches, Freckles, Tetter, Inflammations of the Cutaneous Membrane, Erysipelas Roughness and Incipient Inflammation, Hives, Rash, Moth Patches, Dryness of Scalp or Skin, Fever Sores, and all purposes for which Salves or Ointments are used; restores the Skin to a state of purity and softness, and insures complexion of healthy action of the tissues of its vessels, on which depends the agreeable clearness and vivacity of complexion so much sought and admired. But however valuable as a remedy for existing defects of the skin, H. T. Helmbold's Rose Wash has long sustained its pleasant pendant to unbounded patronage, by possessing qualities which render it a Toilet Appendage of the most sanitary importance in the toilet, combining in an elegant formula those prominent requisites, safety and efficacy—the invariable accompaniments of its use—as a Preserver and Refresher of the Complexion. It is an excellent Lotion for diseases of Syphilitic origin, and as an Injection for diseases of the Urinary Organs, arising from habits of dissipation, used in connection with the Extract Buchu, Sarsaparilla, and Catawba Grape Pills, in such diseases as recommended, cannot be surpassed. Price, One Dollar per Bottle.

Full and explicit directions accompany the medicines.

Evidences of the most responsible and reliable character furnished on application, with hundreds of thousands of living witnesses, and upwards of 1000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent Physicians, Clergymen, Statesmen, &c. The proprietor forbears to give space to their publication in the newspapers; he does not desire to have the fact that his articles rank as Standard Preparations, and do not need to be propped up by certificates.

H. T. Helmbold's Genuine Preparations

Delivered to any address. Secure from observation. REGISTERED UPWARDS OF TWENTY YEARS. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Address letters for information, in confidence, to HENRY T. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist, Sole Depot, H. T. Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, New York, or to H. T. Helmbold's Medical Depot, No. 104 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

☞ Beware of counterfeits! Ask for Henry T. Helmbold's! Take no other! [Feb. 18.-3m.]

A GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY

Dr. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA

VINEGAR BITTERS

Hundreds of Thousands

Bear testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

WHAT ARE THEY?

THEY ARE NOT A VILE

FANCY DRINK,

Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to direction and remain long unwell.

$1000 will be given for an incurable case, provided the bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Head-ache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offspring of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid liver and bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effect.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

PIN, TAPE and other WORMS, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. For full directions, read carefully the circular around each bottle, printed in four languages—English, German, French and Spanish.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

ROSADALIS

THE GREAT AMERICAN HEALTH RESTORER! purifies the Blood and cures Scrofula, Syphilis, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Diseases of Women, and all Chronic Affections of the Blood, Liver and Kidneys. Recommended by the Medical Faculty and many thousands of our best citizens.

Read the testimony of physicians and patients who have used Rosadalis; send for our Rosadalis Guide to Health Book, or Almanac for this year, which we publish for gratuitous distribution; it will give you much valuable information.

Dr. R. W. Carr, of Baltimore, says:

I take pleasure in recommending your ROSADALIS as a very powerful alterative. I have seen it used in two cases with happy results—one in a case of secondary syphilis, in which the patient pronounced himself cured after having taken five bottles of your medicine. The other is a case of Scrofula of long standing, which is rapidly improving under its use, and the indications are that the patient will soon recover. I have carefully examined the formula by which your Rosadalis is made, and find it an excellent compound of alterative ingredients.

Dr. Sparks, of Nicholasville, Ky., says he has used Rosadalis in cases of Scrofula and Secondary Syphilis with satisfactory results—as a cleanser of the blood I know no better remedy.

Samuel G. M'Fadden, Murfreesboro', Tenn., says: I have taken seven bottles of Rosadalis and I am entirely cured of Rheumatism; send me four bottles, as I wish it for my brother, who has scrofulous sore eyes.

Benj. Bechtol, of Lima, O., writes: I have suffered for 20 years with an inveterate eruption over my whole body. A short time since I bought a bottle of Rosadalis and it effected a perfect cure.

Rosadalis is sold by LEMMON & MURRAY, Ebensburg, and Druggists generally. Laboratory, 61 Exchange Place, Baltimore. CLEMENTS & CO., April 7, 1870. 1y. Proprietors

EBENSBURG

DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Leon's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, Esq Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb, Pure Spices, &c.;

CIGARS AND TOBACCOS,

Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper; Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c.

☞ We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the Ladies.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at lower prices than ever offered in this place.

Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail. LEMMON & MURRAY,

July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg.

REVERE THE MEMORY OF *FRIENDS DEPARTED!*

MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, &c.

The subscriber still continues to manufacture of the best material and in the most workmanlike manner, at the

Loretto Marble Works,

all kind of MONUMENTS AND TOMBSTONES, as well as TABLE and BUREAU TOPS, and all other work in his line. None but the best American and Italian Marble used, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed to all those at prices as low as like work can be obtained in the cities or elsewhere. Call and see specimens and judge for yourselves as to the merits thereof.

JAMES WILKINSON.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES OF EGGS.—The white of an egg has proved of late to be the most efficacious remedy for burns. Seven or eight successive applications of this substance soothe the pain and effectually exclude the burn from the air. This simple remedy seems preferable to collodion, or even cotton. Extraordinary stories are told of the healing properties of a new oil which is easily made from the yolk of hen's eggs. The eggs are first boiled hard, and the yolks are then removed, crushed and placed over a fire, where they are carefully stirred until the whole substance is just on the point of catching fire, when the oil separates and may be poured off. One yolk will yield nearly two teaspoonfuls of oil. It is in general use among the colonists of South Russia as a means of curing cuts, bruises and scratches.—*Health and Home.*

ASSISTING WITH OIL.—A foreign paper gives this advice; we cannot vouch for its correctness:

When a child, or an adult, for that matter, takes a cold which settles on the chest, or in the throat, or in the head in the region of the nose, one of the first things to be done is to anoint the parts affected with sweet oil. The oil should be heated, which it can be easily by pouring a little into an iron spoon, and holding the latter over the flame of a lamp for a minute, and then rubbed into the skin of the patient with the hand. Do this always at night and at other times in the day when the case is a severe one. It is a certain relief, and will do not a little towards affecting a cure. Incipient influenza and croup may not unfrequently be warded off in this way.

NEW REMEDIES FOR BURNS.—Two new remedies for burns are added to the list—The first is charcoal. A piece of vegetable charcoal laid on a burn at once soothes the pain, says the *Gazette Medicale*, and if kept applied for an hour cures it completely.—The second one is sulphate of iron. This was tried by M. José, in the Children's Hospital, Lausanne. In this case, a child four years of age, had been extensively burned. Suppuration was abundant and so offensive that they ordered the child a tepid bath, containing a couple of pinches of sulphate of iron. This gave immediate relief to the pain, and being repeated twice a day—twenty minutes each bath—the suppuration decreased, lost its odor, and the child was soon convalescent.—*Medical Press and Circular.*

BEE STINGS.—A correspondent of the *Scientific American* says that "a good absorbent will ease the pain of stings. "Tobacco is the best absorbing substance that I have tried to ease fresh meat. This will relieve the pain of a wasp sting almost instantly, and has been recommended for the cure of rattlesnake bites. I have also used it with marked effect in erysipelas."

THERE is a remedy for croup going the rounds, which may, perhaps prove efficacious. It is simply allspice tea, the tea being made of whole grains of allspice. According to all accounts, it gives almost instant relief in cases where other remedies have failed, and seems at once to cut the phlegm loose and relieve the child.

DENTISTRY.—The undersigned, a graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, respectfully offers his PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity, which place he will visit on the FOURTH MONDAY of each month, to remain one week.

Aug 13. SAM'L BELFORD D. D. S.

DR. H. B. MILLER,

Altoona, Pa.,

Operative and Mechanical DENTIST.

Office removed to Virginia street, opposite the Lutheran church. Persons from Cambria county or elsewhere who get work done by me to the amount of Ten Dollars and upwards, will have the railroad fare deducted from their bills. ALL WORK WARRANTED. [Jan. 21, 1869.-tf.

DR. D. W. ZIEGLER, Surgeon Dentist, will visit Ebensburg professionally on the SECOND MONDAY of each month, and remain one week, during which time he may be found at the Mountain House.

JAMES J. OATMAN, M. D., tenders his professional services as Physician and Surgeon to the citizens of Carrolltown and vicinity. Office in rear of building occupied by J. Buck & Co. as a store. Night calls can be made at his residence, one door south of A. Haug's tin and hardware store. [May 9, 1867.

W. W. JAMISON, M. D., Loretto, Cambria Co., Pa.,

Tenders his professional services to such of the citizens of the above place and vicinity as may require medical aid [April 21. 1y.]

D. M'LAUGHLIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.*—Office in the Exchange building, on the Corner of Clinton and Locust streets—up stairs. Will attend to all business connected with his profession.

JOHN P. LINTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.*—Office in building on corner of Main and Franklin street, opposite Mansion House, second floor. Entrance on Franklin street. Johnstown, Jan. 31, 1867. tf.

C. W. EASLY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office, No. 108 Franklin street, Johnstown, Pa., two doors North of Frazer's Drug Store. Will attend promptly to all manner of legal business that may be entrusted to him.

C. L. PERSHING, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.* Office on Franklin street, upstairs, over John Benton's Hardware Store. Jan. 31, 1867.

A. KOPELIN, - - - - T. W. DICK,
Johnstown. Ebensburg.

KOPELIN & DICK, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office with Wm. Kittell, Esq., Colonade Row. [oct. 22.-tf.

E. L. JOHNSTON, J. S. SCANLAN.

JOHNSTON & SCANLAN,

Attorneys at Law,

Ebensburg, Cambria co., Pa.

Office opposite the Court House.

Ebensburg, Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

JOHN FENLON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg Pa.*—Office on High street, adjoining his residence. Jan 31, 1867.-tf.

WILLIAM KITTELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office in Colonade Row, Centre street. Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

WM. H. SECHLER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in Thos. Lloyd's new building, one door north of Colonade Row, Centre street.

GEO. M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law,* Ebensburg, Pa. Office in new building recently erected on Centre street, two doors from High street. [aug. 23.

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CHEAP ASH DEALER IN

ALL KINDS DRY GOODS,

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Ready-Made CLOTHING,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

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SATINETTS, JEANS,

FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS,

And a Fresh and complete Stock of

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES

CONSISTING OF

DOUBLE EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR,

GRAIN, FEED,

BACON, SALT, FISH,

FRESH VEGETABLES,

DRIED & CAN'D FRUITS,

SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEES,

SYRUPS, MOLASSES, CHEESE, &c.

Also, a large stock of the

Best Brands of Cigars and Tobacco,

STORE ON HIGH STREET,

Four Doors East of Crawford's Hotel,

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GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES *TO CASH CUSTOMERS!*

AT THE EBENSBURG

HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE.

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Ebensburg and the public generally that he has made a great reduction in prices to CASH BUYERS. My stock will consist, in part, of *Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves*, of the most popular kinds; *Tinware* of every description, of my own manufacture; *Hardware* of all kind, such as Locks, Screws, Butt Hinges, Table Hinges, Shutter Hinges, Bolts, Iron and Nails, Window Glass, Putty, Table Knives and Forks, Carving Knives and Forks, Meat Cutters, Apple Parers, Pen and Pocket Knives in great variety, Scissors, Shears, Razors and Strops, Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Boring Machines, Augers, Chisels, Planes, Compasses, Squares, Files, Rasps, Anvils, Vises, Wrenches, Rip, Panel and Cross-Cut Saws, Chains of all kinds, Shovels, Spades, Scythes and Snaths, Rakes, Forks, Sleigh Bells, Shoe Lasts, Pegs, Wax Bristles, Clothes Wringers, Grind Stones, Patent Molasses Gates and Measures, Lumber Sticks, Horse Nails, Horse Shoes, Cast Steel, Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Powder, Caps, Lead, &c., Odd Stove Plates, Grates and Fire Bricks, Well and Cistern Pumps and Tubing; *Harness and Saddlery Ware* of all kind; *Wooden and Willow Ware* in great variety; Carbon Oil and Oil Lamps, Fish Oil, Lard Oil, Linseed Oil, Lubricating Oil, Rosin, Tar, Glassware, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Alcohol, &c.

FAMILY GROCERIES,

such as Tea, Coffee, Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Spices, Dried Peaches, Dried Apples, Fish, Hominy, Crackers, Rice and Pearl Barley; Soaps, Candles; TOBACCO and CIGARS; Paint, Whitewash, Scrub, Horse, Shoe, Dusting, Varnish, Stove, Clothes and Tooth Brushes, all kinds and sizes; Bed Cords and Manilla Ropes, and many other articles at the lowest rates for CASH.

☞ *House Spouting* made, painted and put up at low rates for *cash*. A liberal discount made to country dealers buying Tinware wholesale. GEO. HUNTLEY

Ebensburg, Feb. 28, 1867.-tf.

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DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES

Usually Kept in a Country Store.

WOOL AND COUNTRY PRODUCE

TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS!

STORE ON MAIN STREET,

Next Door to the Post Office,

June 10, 1869. EBENSBURG, PA.

ST. JAMES' HOTEL,

(Conducted on the European Plan.)

405 & 407 LIBERTY STREET, OPPOSITE THE UNION DEPOT, PITTSBURGH, PA.

AMES K. LANAHAN, - - - Proprietor.

This House is newly built and splendidly furnished, and convenient to all the Railroads coming into the city. The Restaurant connected with this Hotel open at all hours of the day and night. [oct. 17.-1y.

GAY & WELSH,

Successors to Gay & Painter,

WHOLESALE

Grocers and Commission Merchants

AND DEALERS IN

FLOUR, PRODUCE, FISH, SALT, CARBON OILS, &c., &c.,

362 LIBERTY STREET, - PITTSBURGH.

WHOLESALE

JARNEY & ANDREWS,

123 Market St.

PHILADA.

GROCERS

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!

DO YOU HEAR THAT, FIREMEN?

AND ARE YOU PREPARED TO

OBEY THE SUMMONS!

This you are not, unless you have been to

Wolff's Clothing Store,

and have bought one of those superb

FIREMAN'S COATS,

to keep you warm and dry. WOLFF makes them at from $18 to $30, and any other garment you want you can have made to order at short notice.

☞ *NO FIT, NO CHARGE!* ☜

Mr. WOLFF has just returned from the East and his READY MADE

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

now contains the largest assortment, the most varied assortment, and altogether the most pleasing assortment of

SEASONABLE GARMENTS

FOR MEN AND BOYS,

EVER DISPLAYED IN ALTOONA.

☞ OVERCOATS, from the lowest priced Cassimere to the finest Beaver—all sizes.

☞ Full Suits of Clothing at from $9 to $30. Pants from $1.50 to $9. Vests from 75 cents to $5. Also, a general variety of

NOTIONS & FURNISHING GOODS,

Shirts, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

UMBRELLAS, SATCHELS, TRUNKS, &c

☞ In the LADIES' DEPARTMENT will be found a full stock of FURS, from the low-est priced Coney to the finest Mink and Sable.

GODFREY WOLFF,

Next door to the Post Office, Altoona, Pa.

THOMAS CARLAND,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

GROCERIES & QUEENSWARE.

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

STATIONERY AND NOTIONS,

FISH, SALT, SUGAR CURED MEATS,

BACON, FLOUR,

FEED AND PROVISIONS,

1323 Eleventh Avenue,

Between 13th and 14th Sts., Altoona.

All such goods as Spices, Brushes, Wood and Willow Ware, Shoe Blacking and Stationery will be sold from manufacturer's printed price lists, and all other goods in my line at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh current prices. To dealers I present the peculiar advantage of saving them all freight and drayage, as they are not required to pay freights from the principal cities and no drayage charges are made. Dealers may rest assured that my goods are of the best quality and my prices as moderate as city rates. By doing a fair, upright business, and by promptly and satisfactorily filling all orders, I hope to merit the patronage of retail dealers and others in Cambria county and elsewhere. Orders respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. THOMAS CARLAND.

Altoona, July 29, 1869.-tf.

GEORGE W. YEAGER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

HEATING AND COOK STOVES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE

OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE,

And GENERAL JOBBER in SPOUTING

and all other work in his line.

Virginia Street, near Caroline Street

ALTOONA, PA.

The only dealer in the city having the right to sell the renowned "BARLEY SHEAF" COOK STOVE, the most perfect complete and satisfactory Stove ever introduced to the public.

STOCK IMMENSE. - PRICES LOW.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

WOOD, MORRELL & CO.,

WASHINGTON STREET,

Near Pa. R. R. Depot, Johnstown, Pa.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

MILLINERY GOODS,

HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
IRON AND NAILS,
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
GLASS WARE, YELLOW WARE,
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,
PROVISIONS and FEED, ALL KINDS,

Together with all manner of Western Produce, such as FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT, CARBON OIL, &c., &c.

☞ Wholesale and retail orders solicited and promptly filled on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms

WOOD, MORRELL & CO.

ANDREW MOSES,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

SUPPEE'S BUILDING, CLINTON ST., JOHNSTOWN

HAS just received his fall and winter stock of fine French, London and American CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, and a full assortment of Gent's FURNISHING GOODS.

Mr. Moses has been for eight years cutter at Wood, Morrell & Co.'s establishment, and now desires to inform his friends and the public generally that he has commenced business in Supee's building, on Clinton street, with a choice of goods adapted to the fall and winter, which he is prepared to make up in the latest styles and at moderate prices for cash, hoping by attention to business to merit a share of public patronage, and maintain that success which has heretofore attended his efforts in producing good fitting garments. Give him a call.

Johnstown, Sept. 2, 1868.-tf.

Astonishing Discoveries of an Extinct Race in New Mexico.

Since the result of Governor Axtell's operations in New Mexico was made known there has been no discovery of more interest to the American archæologist than that alleged to have been made recently by men on the line of the projected Dulanty and Minnesota railroad. The workmen were engaged in excavating for the road bed in a limestone at the foot of a bluff, and as they have come upon a flat stone covered with strange characters. This being removed opened the way into a passage about two feet wide and six feet high, leading directly into the heart of the bluff. At the distance of about fifty feet from the entrance to the stone, similar to the first, had to be removed, when a large chamber revealed itself. The walls of the solid rock, about twenty feet square and twenty feet high. The walls were hard and smooth, while the walls and ceiling were carved in sort of rude fashion, and filled with figures of birds, trees, stars, serpents and chariots. The south wall was also carved, with a representation of the sun immediately below this the figure of a man, with the act of stepping out of a boat, and resting in his hand a stone."

So far the revelations were interesting, but fell short from many previous ones in the mounds and rock-chambers throughout the country. But the most curious part of the discovery was yet to come, and which would go far to support the theory of the *aurorals* with regard to the physical operation of the race. A flat slab in the center of the cavern being raised, revealed a vault filled with skeletons of human beings, the largest being seven feet eight inches in height by actual measurement. By the side of the skeleton was set a small vase filled with pure yellow earth, beneath which were found bones and particles of animal matter. The skeletons were placed in a semi-circle toward the southwest.

Who this last and unknown race of men can have been we leave it for others to conjecture. Perhaps they were a remnant of that mysterious and ancient people whom the Aztecs are said to have driven away and destroyed in the fastnesses of the plains of Mexico. Or they may have been related to the great race of mound builders which once held away all along the valley of the Mississippi. The figured stone in the rock chamber would indicate that the latter supposition is the correct one, and the position of the man with the dying sun, the symbol of a boat, may be an allusion to the fact of the deluge which is in the traditions of all other, all of our aboriginal peoples have been found to hold. But to conjecture where we have no data to go upon, and to forgotten races above barbarism when they had attained a higher degree of civilization than was reached by the race that came after them. In the fingers of the skeleton was clasped a pearl necklace, and traces of cloth were found covering the feet of the remains. What these important and curious, many precious ornaments were found, interesting inquiries the Lake superior miners had come upon at a very early period.

If the accounts we have received of these remarkable cave are strictly true, the discovery may derive from it importance to the study of knowledge of the primitive races of this continent. We are glad to know that the remains have been removed to the Historical Society at Dubuque.—*New York Times.*

A FAMILY OF GIANTS.—The excitement in the region of Jackson county and the neighborhood of Lake Jack is equal to the "nine days' wonder." They have come to a family of extraordinary size. A party of eight-seers from this county have arrived in Jackson county and learn as follows concerning them: They arrived in the neighborhood and took up their abode in a cave. The party found them living in a cave devoid of windows and without a floor. Light was admitted through a hole in the roof, which also served as a chimney. The party were received by a man of about six inches in height, who introduced them to his wife and daughter, the latter a child, not more than twelve years old, whose proportions were even more extraordinary than those of her father. She is the Rose Plummer, and though not quite fifteen she is larger than the mother, she standing nearly seven feet high and proportionately large otherwise.

The man appeared to be glad to see the visitors, and invited them in. The visitors were surprised to see no table, but in a room supported by two trestles were two planks laid upon them. The room was without chairs or crockery of any kind. Their food, consisting of plain substantials, was served up on shingles. The party stated more than they enjoyed the fare. Mr. Plummer says he came to Mount Vernon, Kentucky, from Indiana, and he thinks he has made a mistake in coming there, and proposes to abandon the country. He says his fortune is made, and he will quit growing." He remarked in reply to a question as to whether he was not annoyed by the visits of the curious:

"Well, no; I don't care as much as the 'gal' does. I don't change a hair for her bein' in' of her to the neighbors. Who are kind to us since we came here, and I reckon it will get her used to being looked at, and she will not mind the show business by next summer."

The mother of the girl is not twice the size of the ordinary size, and seems to share in the curiosity manifested by visitors.—*Kansas City (Mo.) Bulletin.*

TALKING WITHOUT A TONGUE.—In the transactions of the Philosophical Society, published between 1742 and 1743, there is an account of Margaret Cutter, who, at four years old, lost her entire tongue from a cancerous affection; but who, nevertheless, afterward retained the power of distinct following and speech, without any impediment whatever. She not only spoke as intelligently as other people, but sang to the admiration, artistically with distinctness of her words while singing. What is more singular, she could form no idea of the use of a tongue in other persons. This remarkable case was brought before the Royal Society, under certificates of attestation by the minister of the parish, a medical practitioner, and an another respectable person well known in Suffolk, where she resided. On account of the extraordinary character of the case, the society requested an additional report upon the subject, and from another set of witnesses, named by the society for the purpose, and for whom they drew up the necessary questions and marked out the proper course of examination. The second report coincided with the first in all particulars and shortly afterward the young woman was brought to London, where she exhibited the account by personally appearing and speaking and singing in the presence of the Royal Society, and many other persons.

—A man living in Columbia, Pa., owning the house he lives in, lately refused to bury his father, who died suddenly, and turned the body over to the Coroner to be buried as a pauper, signed his name to a paper which read as follows: "I hereby refuse to take charge of the corpse of my father or pay for its burial."